REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,723.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	31
Quarterly	13	16
Monthly	5	6

To Subscribers Up-country.	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	36
Quarterly	16	20
Monthly	6	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, nd payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the cb.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. SIR JOHN LAURENCE, 700 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander Baldwin on WEDNESDAY, the 24th January 1877, at noon, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Nagulipatam, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

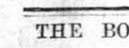
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

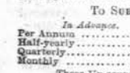


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 26th January, 1877, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 a.m.

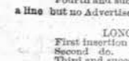
The s.s. CALCUTTA, 862 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. F. Nailer, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd January 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th January 1877, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	45	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

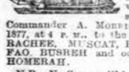
EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Donoso, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Micallo, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's Steamer ETTORE, 3,000 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 5th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 260	„ 200	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

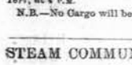
The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the	28th	February 1877.
do. do.	21st	March „
do. do.	10th	April „
do. do.	10th	May „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 11th January 1877.

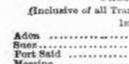


THE S.S. DROMEDARY WILL PLY from the 15th December 1876 between BHAVNAGAR and SURAT, touching at GOGO. Will leave BHAVNAGAR every SUNDAY and WEDNESDAY and SURATevery WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. FARES.—1st Class, Rs. 6; 2nd Class, Rs. 3; 3rd Class, Rs. 2.

Agents, Bhavnagar—CUSTOMS OFFICER.
„ Surat—MOTILAL PURMANANDASS, Gopipura.
„ Gogo—DALBHAI PURMANUNDASS.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 550.

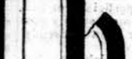
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
MALWA	2932	450	R. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2603	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	400	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd Jan. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 Tons and 350 H. P.), Captain W. Barratt, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th January 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 9th Jan. 1877. Superintendent.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JANUARY.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE YEDDO EARLY IN FEB.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 450

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE above Steamer will sail from Bombay on the 14th February positively.

Rates of Passage Money.

TO NAPLES..Rs. 400. TO LIVERPOOL..Rs. 500.

Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Luggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

For any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL.
CAPT. JAMES SHAW.

THE above Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant.

For Passage &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction room,

19 bales grey shirting.
2 cases fast colour prints.
4 bales brown drocties.
1 case double wide flannel.
1 do. T red cambric.
2 bales bed tickets.
2 cases black union cloth.
3 do. polot cloth.
3 do. water proof tweed.
2 do. coating.
1 do. fancy tweed.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE &Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1877.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.

No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned shares in the New Berar Company, Limited, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., Auctioneers, on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of January, instant, at 2 p.m., in the afternoon, at the office of the said Auctioneers, No. 26, Medows Street. The shares are standing in the name of Mr. Medhowjee Meetha, and are numbered as follows:—The number of the shares of "The New Berar Company, Limited":—Nos. 891, 893, 229, 431, 439, 453, 432, 892, 895, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 221, 215, 216, 217, 890, 897, 896, 912, 913, 914, 892, 915, 436, 438, 437, 440, 435, 442, 443, 445, 441, 444, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 452, 451, 027, 025, 619, 618, 617, 616, 434, 894, 916, 917, 5, 6 7, 608, 605, 606, 609, 614, 615, 611.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22rd January 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, etc., etc.

1 case white dhooties.
2 do. Milton and Cashmere cloth.
10 do. colored prints.
5 bales grey shirtings.

SALE OF ELIGIBLE AND VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable property by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Pestonjee Manockjee Bharucha, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage, both dated the 1st June 1870.

All that piece of Farzendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, or hereditaments built thereon, admeasuring 51 feet in length, 16 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, situated in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed under No. 1, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Pestonjee Manockjee Bharucha, his and his tenants; bounded on the north by Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, on the west by Pithwalla Street, otherwise known as Purshotum Chimajee Street, on the south by the house of Edulice Rustomjee Sonawalla, and on the east by the house of Cowasjee Sorabjee Tappia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

The property of the Government presented by His Highness Syed Toork y Imam of Muscat—

a Very handsome Bay Arab horse.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, &c., at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a lot of unserviceable instruments, etc.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain-ware, a light dog-cart, single an l double pole tents, milch cow, a buffalo, superior wines, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Bandora.

On SATURDAY the 27th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable an l handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain-ware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Colonel H. SELLON, proceeded to England, the same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner dessert, tea and coffee services, best plated-ware such as cruet stand, egg boiler, biscuit box, claret jug, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, swords, etc., handsome blackwood French polished Lonsehold furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, set of camp table, dining-room chairs, circular table, easy, folding, drawing-room, reclining and lady's low chairs, conversation, reclining and half backed sofas, Ottoman chiffoniers, teapoys, rich Brussels and Company's carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, table ornaments, flower vases, figures, clock, folding and single screens, iron four post bedstead, child's cradle, charpoy, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses mahogany chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, whatnot, dispense and cook-room articles, copper cooking utensils, wines, books, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, etc.

At 2 P. M.

A light English built dogcart by "Bennett and Botwood.
A milch cow.
A milch Buffalo.
Sets of single and curricle harness, hunting and lady's saddles, double and single poled tents and rowty.
Catal gues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plat d, glass, and porc lain wares, sociable with horse and harness, a light dog-cart, office shigram, &c., at Chinchpoogly.

On TUESDAY next, the 30th instant, at 1.P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horse, &c., the property of T. Jervis, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French p l she l and ri hly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain-ware, a double barrelled breech-loading gun, (if not previously disposed of) a handsome basket phaeton, a fle obitton roy Arab horse, &c., at No. 5, Grant Road, near the Grant Road Railway Station.

On WEDNESDAY n xt, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, carriages, horse, &c., the property of S. M. Johnson, Esq., leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 23RD JANUARY.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA
AND
THE FORTY THIEVES!
Written and adapted for this Company by
Mr. M. COMERFORD.

NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES,
NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES,
NEW ACT DROP,
AND
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE
AND
ORIGINAL COMIC SCENES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
Pit, EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

TO LET, from the 12th February until 30th May, LARGE AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS on the Top Floor of Apollo House, Fort, (over Co-operative Stores.) For Rent and particulars, apply to Mr C. A. LANGLEY, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE terms of Subscription to the above Association are Rs. 10 or Rs. 5 annually in advance, or Re. 1 or annas 8 monthly, at the option of the subscribers, but with equal advantages to all.

A payment of Rs. 200 constitutes life membership.

Members whose names are registered prior to the 1st February 1877, will be entitled to vote for the election of the Board of Direction to be hereafter constituted.

Copies of the Programme containing the objects and aims of the Association and of the report of proceedings of the inaugural Meeting held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 16th December 1876, can be had on application at the Office of this paper.

W. H. KIRKPATRICK,
Hony. Secy. to the Temporary Committee of Management.
Address—Legislative Department, Calcutta.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 372 of 1875.

Between JULIA RUFINA DeGA, of Bombay, Portuguese, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

and

MICHAEL ANGELO DeGA, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, residing in a house at Falkand Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Respondent.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 26th day of February 1877, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 11th day of August 1876 in the above suit, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises hereinafter described as Lot No. 1, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES of the above-named Defendant.

Whereas by a Decree made in the above suit on the 28th day of August 1875, it was ordered *inter alia* that the sum of Rupees Two Thousand and Seventy-six and Annas Forty-two for the taxed costs of and incidental to the enquiry and of the Trust Deed mentioned in the said Decree should be paid by the above-named Respondent to the above-named Petitioner. And whereas by a Prohibitory Order, dated the 23rd day of June 1876, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, dated the 19th day of June 1876, the following lands and premises were attached, namely:—

Lot No. 1.

Oart Bharbhat, situate at Candawaydy Road, in the Bhooleshwar sub-district, containing by admeasurement 2 396 square yards, and bounded on the north by Candawaydy Road, on the south by the property of Wittoba Poonaik, on the east by a lane called Cow Lane, on the west by the property of Sukendas Bhaidass, and bearing No. 397 in the books of the Collector.

Lot No. 2.

Oart Curwall, situate at Girgaum Back Road, in the Bhooleshwar sub-district, containing by admeasurement 2 720 square yards, and bounded on the north by the Girgaum Back Road, on the south by the property of Ghella Shett Avarara, on the east by the property of Servan Cassoram and on the west by the property of Vurjeevun Madhowdass, and bearing No. 397 in the books of the Collector.

Lot No. 3.

A piece of land or batty field called Tankey, situate on the roadside of Gowalla Tank, in the Bhooleshwar sub-district, containing by admeasurement 3,721 square yards, and bounded on the north by the property of Gungader Shastree, on the south by the Gowalla Tank Road, on the east by the property of Dorabjee Rustomjee, and on the west by the property of Heerjee Kessoojee, and bearing No. 3 7 in the books of the Collector.

Lot No. 4.

Batty ground called Conquir, situate at Shaik Abdul Rahimon Street, in the Mandvee sub-district, containing by admeasurement 4,448 square yards, and bounded on the north by a cross road, on the south by the property of Soonaba Dadoba, on the east by Shaik Abdul Rahimon Street, and on the west by a public passage, and bearing No. 305 in the books of the Collector.

Lot No. 5.

Batty ground called Conquir, situate at Memonwada, in the Mandvee sub-district, containing by admeasurement 565 square yards, and bounded on the north by Nawda Mootanee Lane, on the south by the property of Nawda Mahomed Sey, on the east by first Memonwada Street, and on the west by the property of Abba Futta Mahomed, and bearing No. 307 in the books of the Collector.

Lot No. 6.

Batty fields Khary Bhajand Tankeecha-bag, situate at Mahaluxmee road, in the Bhoolesh war sub-district, adjoining the house of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, containing by admeasurement 9,334 square yards, and bounded on the north by the properties of Dhunjee Keemuji, Hahdoola Ameer, and Soonaba, on the south by the Mahaluxmee road, on the east by the property of Soonabai, and on the west by the property of Soonabai, and bearing No. 313 in the books of the Collector, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The whole of the a'oove-mentioned properties will be sold in one lot.

The sale will extend only to the Defendant's Right, Title and Interest in the lands and premises aforesaid.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 22nd January 1877.

Messrs. PRESCOT AND WINTER,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

DANISH BUTTER.

CHOICEST QUALITY.

Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description,
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted
DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a pair of Second-hand D. B. M. L. GUNS by John Blissett, of London, with implements and case complete. Apply to SOUNDY & Co.

A SPLENDID DISSOLVING VIEW AP. PARATUS (complete) with 95 slides, for sale. Price Rs. 600. Rare opportunity. Apply to ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of TRI CHINOPOLY THOMPSON'S and DAWSON'S PRIME CHEROOTS. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

TO LET, with immediate possession, ONE BUNGALOW at Middle Colaba, facing the west side with 3 Bed-rooms. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to "R.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, within two days, splendid new 14 feet LARCH BOAT, Teak and Brass Fittings, Awning, Sails, Spars, complete, pull with one or three persons, carry 7 comfortable. Price Rs. 130. Apply Ship DEWA GUNGADHUR.

PROCLAMATION DAY, Jan. 1st, 1877—The VIEW 12 by 15 is now ready for inspection at F. Vucci o & Co.'s Studio, Meadow Street. As only a limited number of copies will be printed, subscribers' names can now be registered.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.

Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.

Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW EDITION, ENLARGED,
With Illustrations by the Author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY

ALIPH CHEEM.

1ST AND 2ND SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.
COPIES FOR PRESENTATION, ELEGANTLY BOUND IN MOROCCO, Rs. 10.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN.

IMPORTED FROM THE BEST IRISH AND SCOTCH MANUFACTURERS.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Yds.	Cash. Rs. a.		Per Doz.	Cash. Rs. a.
SUPER DOUBLE DAMASK CLOTHS, with rich centres	2½ by 2	19 0	DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS, Fern, Rose, or Vine Patterns	8	10 8
	2½ by 2½	17 0			12 8
DOUBLE DAMASK, cut by the yard, to suit the large Table made; recommended to Messes, etc	2½	6 8	Do. do. do. do.	3/4	13 8
	2½	7 8	SUPER D'OYLEYS, Fringed Ends	Doz.	15 0
			CLOTHS AND NAPKINS can be had to match.		9 8

Per yard

ASQUITH & COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAITURE.

SPLENDID, NEVER FADING, PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS.
NEWEST SYSTEM OF PORTRAITS, SOFT AND EXQUISITELY DELICATE.
MEZZO TINT. GLAZED PORTRAITS. PAINTINGS ALL SIZES.

THE Undersigned having received their NEW FIRST CLASS OPERATEURS from PARIS and ENGLAND are now prepared to take the above styles of Portraits and Bungalows at reasonable rates, and can promise Portraits, such as have never been taken in Bombay before. Paintings from miniature to Life Size. Cartes-de-Visite Portraits Rs. 15 per dozen. Studio open from 9 till 5.

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LATE RITTER, MOLKENTELLER & CO.

Rampart Row, near Oriental Bank.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
„ „ with Roll Presser.
„ „ with combination Presser.
„ „ "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA:—2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE.

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.

Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

LYONS SILK WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.
LYONS, PLACE D' HELVETIE.

FORWARD the richest and purest Silks and Velvets to their Bombay Branch, direct from their Looms in Lyons, thus avoiding all intermediate charges, customs dues, and profits, and enabling them to supply the Indian Public with the best articles, and at the lowest possible Prices.

SUPPLIES FOR 1877—JUST RECEIVED!

Latest Novelties in Damasse and Brocaded Silks in all the new Colours!
Black Silks of their own Special Manufacture, unequalled in texture, lustre, beauty and durability!
Plain and Coloured Silks in all fashionable Shades, of unrivalled excellence!
Black and Coloured Genuine Lyons Silk Velvets, of every description!
Gauzes in great variety, as to fabric and colour!

The above and many other varieties of Silk Goods, and other articles, just opened, and too numerous to detail, having been Manufactured prior to the rise in Raw Silk, are still offered at former Prices.

Patterns free on application. Orders executed with prompt and careful attention.

Mofussil orders should be accompanied with Remittances, or references in Bombay.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
6 HUMM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 22ND JAN. 1877.

THERE is nothing fresh in the shape of political telegrams in to-day, and the only additional news respecting Cotton is Saturday's New York telegram. Mid. Uplands on the spot has advanced from 13½ to 13¾ cents., and May shipment from 13 15/16 to 14 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
This week	17,000	19,000	17,000	16,000
Last week	17,000	19,000	17,000	16,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,908,000	.....	2,803,000	2,415,000

The London General Produce Markets on Saturday were unchanged with the one exception of Calcutta Rapeseed, which shows a fall of 3d. per quarter.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London still shows a downward tendency, Fours and Fours-and-a-half having both declined from 89 to 88. Fives-and-a-half are still quoted at 92. The weekly quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show a decline of 10s. in Orientals, an advance of £1 per share in Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai, while Chartered Mercantile are unchanged.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 58½d. per oz., and at the weekly biddings for Council drafts on Wednesday the usual sum of £350,000 will be offered.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	13,81,479
Do. do. Branches	Inc. ,,	4,60,662
Deposits	Dec. ,,	32,54,752
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	35,675
Loans	Dec. ,,	1,74,952
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	6,54,699
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	58,179
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	21,25,968

These changes show a decidedly less favourable position than we think has been generally expected. As was anticipated Government have strengthened their account to provide for current withdrawals, but the large decline in Deposits is difficult to understand. To all appearance it would represent an increased public demand, but if so it has not been for ordinary trade purposes, as there is no increase in that respect, which would call for such heavy withdrawals. In all probability the movement is only temporary, and the reduction in the Cash Balance to the contrary notwithstanding, we question whether there will be any increase int he rate of Discount at Wednesday's Board Meeting. From what we can learn, the stringency in Calcutta is certainly not on the increase, and without that influence money here is not tight as yet, whatever it may be later on. Silver is being imported at a rate much in excess of present wants, and if Government can tide over from now to the monsoon without a loan, it is a question whether we shall see the rate of Discount much beyond its present level.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been just a shade firmer, but as usual on mail day actual transactions have not been large. The Banks have, if anything, been rather more willing sellers than buyers, but there has not been any great amount of House Paper offering, nor are we likely to see much increase in this respect yet a while, the heavy rains up-country having necessarily a tendency to restrict arrivals of produce of all kinds, but more especially of Cotton. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 10½ to 2 3-32d. per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 10 9-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,,	.....	1s. 10 9-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,,	.....	1s. 10 9/16 to 10¾. ,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business, but we quote demand still at ¼ premium ; 60 days' sight 1½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unchanged in every respect. No transactions of any importance have taken place and rates are still quite nominal, say :—Fours, Rs. 96 ; Fours and-a-half, Rs. 96½ ; Fives-and-a-half par to ½ premium.

The SHARE MARKET has shown a better feeling to-day, owing to the more pacific character of the advices from Home as published this morning. Bank of Bombays are in request at an advance of one per cent. Spinning and Weaving shares are also firmer notwithstanding the advance in Cotton. We quote a rise of Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Dhurrumsey and Fleming, and Rs 5 per share in Great Eastern, Nursey, and Oriental, while Sassoon Spinning and Weaving is Rs. 5 per share lower. Colaba Land Company's shares are Rs. 5 lower ; Mazagons unchanged. Mofussil Company's are Rs. 10 higher ; Treacher and Co., Ld., Rs. 5 lower.

COTTON to-day has been very firm with a fair amount of business doing, and rates are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher since Saturday. Telegrams from Omrawuttee still report rain, and it seems not unlikely, therefore, that in that district at least the quantity as well as the quality of the crop may be affected, although in other quarters the damage will probably be a question of quality alone. We quote :—

Best Hingunghaut, ready	.....	Rs. 224	per candy f.p.
,, Ginned Broach, ,,	.....	,, 225	,,
,, Akote ,,	.....	,, 213	,,
Good Omra. ,,	.....	,, 212	,,
F. G. F. ,,	.....	,, 209	,,
G. F. ,,	.....	,, 206	,,
F. G. F. Dholkera	April.....	,, 208	,,
G. F. ,,	,, ...	,, 204	,,

FREIGHTS by steamer continue firm and advancing owing to the scarcity of ready tonnage. Rates for Liverpool opened this morning at £2 11-3, and advanced afterwards to £2-12-6, some small lots having even been booked as high as £2 13 9 per ton. For February loading transactions are reported at £2 10 without concessions. For Trieste and Venice the quotation by the regular lines is £3 7-6. By sail we have not heard of anything being done.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but steady. Sellers are very firm, and, if anything, di-posed to hold for higher prices owing to the stronger news from Liverpool, but buyers are still operating very sparingly.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	1000	all	10 do.	7025
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	700
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	285
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	339
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	150
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	475 xd.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	995
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,800	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	700
Fort Ghanding Land Company, Limited...	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	225 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8/16	3 0/5 p. c.	270
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13 9/16	6 do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	15 7/16	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 13/16	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£12 10s	9 1/2	do.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.s*	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,050
Allianse Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	200	2,500
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	75
Bhowanggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,600
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,190
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	110	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	100 p.s*	1,080
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,065
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	620
Dhurrumsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,090
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s.	1,095
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,250	all	80 p.s*	1,280
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,125
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jowraj Bullo Mills	750	1,000	all	85 p.s*	1,100
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,125
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	995
Madras Spinning	800	1,000	all	Nil	1,000
Madras U. Spinning ...	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,220
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	30	..	37½
Mandvie S. and W. Co....	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,335
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,280
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	340
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	975
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	940
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	585
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,005
Sonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	960
Do do. 2 Shares.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	980
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*For Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	180 do.	810
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	460
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	725
Berar Company (New)...	155	500	all	40 p.s.	430
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	76
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	575
Dholkera E. and G. Co...	600	300	all	18 do	180
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	180 do	320
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,250
French Press Co.....	200	200	all	25 do	260
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	350
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	340
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	400
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	445
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	415
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	975
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	15	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	400	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	700

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 20th January as compared with the statement issued on the 13th January :—

LIABILITIES.	13th Jan. Rs.	20th Jan. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	35,74,364	49,58,843
Do. do. at Branches.	10,35,360	14 96,022
Other Deposits	1,58,24,699	1,25 69 947
Post Bills	47,835	47,535
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,14,973	3,95,879
	3,39,97,231	3,24,68,026
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	36,93,569	36,57,894
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,95,105	17,90,431
Loans on Security of do. do.	17,42,638	15,67,686
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,681	1,249
Bills Discounted	1,13,36,841	1,19,91,540
Stamps	4,063	3,9 0
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,16,933		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,61,933	3,61,933
Bullion	3,61,861	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	87,637	1,45,816
Cash and Currency Notes	1,50,73,436	1,29 47,468
	3,39,97,231	3,24 68,026

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE SHIP PARSEE, 1,280 tons, Captain J. Nelson, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE SHIP ROBERT KERR, 1,191 tons, Captain A. Fleming, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields, (August 19 h), with a cargo of 1,640 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

THE S. S. CORONET, 1,088 tons, Captain J. S. Caines, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Shields (December 13th), via Malta, Suez, and Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,800 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh & Co.

THE S. S. OSBUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major Gillespie, Mr. J. E Cartwright, Mr. Pois, Mr. T. Miller, Apothecary Ranger, Mrs. Ranger and five children, and forty-four deck passengers. She will sail to-day for the same ports with a general cargo and two hundred and fifty-five deck passengers.

STRANDING OF THE S. S. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

(Madras Mail.)

As the S. S. Duke of Sutherland, 3,015 tons and 500 H. P., Captain J. S. Cox, was entering our roadstead at 6-45 on Saturday morning, on her voyage from London and Colombo *en route* to Calcutta, in attempting to pass under the stern of the s. s. Lorne, which vessel is anchored opposite to Messrs. Parry & Co's office, her speed was suddenly observed to slacken, by those who were watching her progress from the Beach. It soon became apparent that she had taken the ground aft, and as there was a fresh breeze blowing from the N. E., her bow rapidly turned towards the shore. Her starboard anchor was immediately let go, which checked her bow, but had the effect of causing her stern to gradually sheer round, until it was completely within the outer surf line. The s. s. Duke of Devonshire, belonging to the same line, on observing the accident immediately lowered two of her boats, and sent a line to the stranded vessel, at the same time hastening to get up steam and veering away cable to bring her closer. By these means a large hawser was passed from one to the other, and the Duke of Sutherland hove up her anchor, and an attempt was made to tow her off. No sooner, however, did the strain get on the hawser then it parted, and the unfortunate steamer's head swung round in shore and she now appears to be gradually beating up higher and higher on the beach, through the surf, evidently in a most precarious position. Immediately the hawser above referred to parted, an attempt was made two paces a second, which was successfully accomplished, but with a like result, as it was carried away in the same manner as the other. It is feared that unless something more effectual can be done quickly, the steamer may sustain severe injuries before she can be got off, if indeed it is possible to float her again at all ; for so quickly does the sand accumulate round a vessel when aground on our surf-beaten coast that she is rapidly imbedded, and can rarely be got off again. Many of the Captains who frequent this port assert that since the commencement of the north groin of the Harbour Works, the bed of the roadstead is shallowing, and it certainly seems strange that a vessel under steam could not, as in this instance, pass close under the stern of another ship drawing as much if not more water, without taking the ground. The Lorne must have anchored perilously close to shallow water when she arrived from Calcutta deeply laden with rice, and no doubt her presence in such a spot mislead the Captain of the Duke of Sutherland. The question however will occur whether the Captain of the latter steamer ought to have ventured to steer inside the Lorne. A survey of the roadstead was completed a few months since by the Harbour Works authorities, who will doubtless take immediate steps to ascertain whether, as is asserted by many competent persons, the water is becoming shallower, a danger to shipping entering the port which can hardly be over-estimated.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Coronet (s)	Caines	Shields, Dec 13.
22	Osrun (s)	Baker	Mandvie, Jan 19.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailor	Jugneerah, Jan 3.
	Robert Kerr	Fleming	Shields, Aug 19.
	Lady Frances	Dew	Newcastle, Dec 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
22	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	Aden and Suez.
	Osrun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :

Steamer Calcutta, Nailer, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Parsee, Nelson, to Diamond Island.

The Steamer Batavia, to Genoa &c, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
18	Penang (s)	Guy	Moulmein, Jan 11.
	Vixen (s)	O'Keefe	Madras, Jan 13.
	Crusador (s)	Edward	Leith, Nov 23.
	Brown	Keaver	Liverpool, June, 29.
	Archina	Stiven	London, Sept 20.
	Guinevere	Nicholas	Bombay, Dec 13.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
18	Ooryia (s)	.....	.....
	Reliance (s)	.....	.....
	Mahmoodee (s)	.....	.....
	Bangkok (s)	.....	.....
	Tenasserim (s)	.....	.....
	Sea Gull (s)	.....	.....
	Ireshope	.....	.....
	Killochan	.....	.....
	Czarewitch	.....	.....
	Peterborough	.....	.....
	Lady Melville	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Penang—49 Deck.
Per J B Browa—Mrs J Keazer.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Arethusa—7th November 1876, Marmion from Liverpool for Calcutta in Lat 19-20 S Long 33-33 W, 31 days out. 22nd Nov 1876, Arethusa from London for Hong Kong in Lat 35-40 S, Long 2 15 W 63 days out, wished to be reported all well. 3rd January, Sumatra from Bombay for Akyab in Lat 2-46 W, Long 93-28 E, 25 days out.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Xanho s—5 bales cotton, Kavuldass Tricomdass ; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 47 bales cotton, Jaithabhoy Jewandass ; 350 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 75 bales wool, Cowasjee Tookeedass ; 63 bales hemp, Khattow Muthra ; 25 bales wool, Dewjee Sewjee ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 180 bags myrabolams, Joseph Soares.

Trantham Hall s—100 bales cotton, Gooculdass Cullianjee ; 30 bales cotton, Pragjee Tookeedass ; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 7 bales wool, Jeevan Dhujee ; 25 bales wool, Jewan Nathoo Trenjee ; 21 bales w ol, Nurree Khuttow ; 120 cwts dry ginger, Vizhooeandass Amroutlall ; 78 bales hemp, W and A Graham and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 30 bales cotton and 70 b les hemp, Nuthoo Soondeejee.

Yeddo s—100 bales cotton, Pvel, Cassels and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Stearn, Holvert and Co ; 225 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass ; 30 bales wool, Veerjee Vussonjee ; 6,500 cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co ; 195 cwts B horns, C N Cosmopolitan s—87 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet s—1 case M of P shells and 1¼ cwts dry ginger, Allimahmed Hasum ; 48 cwts dry ginger R Manockjee and Co ; 186 cwts oilbaunn, Allana Munjee ; 33 cwts coffee, Pughan Sewjee ; Government hides, Sharuff Darvesh ; 5 bales hides Hasum Noor Mahamed ; 15 bales skins, W Nicol and Co ; 2 bales skins, Hajee Ayeb Hajee Hussen ; 22 cases carpets, Chooni and Mumbundass ; 53 cwts dry ginger, Nugrdass Fuckerbhoy ; 93 bags tapioca and 3 cases nutmegs, P and O S N Co ; 17 bales hides, Currimbhoy Hasmbhoy ; 178 cases oilbaun, Mooljeebhoy Jewrasbhoy ; 13 cases M of P shells Ally Mahamed Hassum.

FOR CONTINENT.

Countess of Rothes—200 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandalbhoy

FOR HAVRE.

Oneida—690 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Lady Cairns—85 cwts coir yarn, Tyebjee and Co.
Cosmopolitan s—191 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—3,650¼ cwts gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 863 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers ; 200 cwts B horns, A Blaschock and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—3,423½ cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Batavia, s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s—61 bales cotton, Nusee Kessowjee and Co ; 22 cases sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 200 baskets onions Mahomed Foscher ; 23½ chests opium, E J Ebrahem ; 8 chests opium, Jokhiram Juaraz ; 28 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed : 44 chests opium, David Sassoon ; 133 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 61 chests opium, Hujarimull Nursingdass ; 10 chests opium, Hurmukhram Hurdewdass ; 51 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 18 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellin ; 1 chest opium, Hujarimull Goormookroy ; 25 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim ; 8 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 21 chests opium, Nurree Kessowjee and Co ; 7½ chests opium, Buldeodass Ramruttun ; 72 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 49 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, Jugoonath Sanjee ; 1 chest opium, Tarachund Luchmeenaron ; 32 chests opium, Framjee Horemjee and Co ; 5 chests opium, Ramnaron Bulcow ; 2 chests opium, Morwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tavanpore s—24½ chests opium, 8 E Sassoon ; 116½ chests opium E D Sassoon ; 22 chests opium, Goorshamull Maneckram ; 19 chests opium, Goolabroy Hurdyal : 10 chests opium, Hunamnut Hurdewdass ; 42 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 20 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 3 chests opium Vencelaud Joetadass : 22 chests opium, Roogonath Jugnath ; 8 chests opium, Ebram Nourdin ; 21 chests opium, Yalma Nowrung roy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

871 Thibet (s), Stewart—Mails, 20th Jan.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1359 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1453 Xan ho (s), Edwards—W. Nicol & Co.
1477 Yeddo (s), Owen—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1265 Lady Cairns, Carnell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1130 Oneida, Eaton—D. Merwanjee & Co.

FOR HULL.

1756 Shakespeare, MacGregor—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

1017 Cosmopolitan (s), Hitchman—Ralli Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

768 Chile, Ward—W. Nicol & Co.
73 County of Rothes, Hill—Sir C. Forbes and Co.
1270 Varuna, Philp—Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

1727 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 5th Feb.

FOR DUNKIRK.

622 Hotspur Shaw—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR GENOA.

1353 Batavia (s), Crocco—Rubattino & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1172 Travancore (s), Barratt—P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1494 Corn, Coombes—Farnham & Co.
1414 Frank Pendleton, Nichols.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COCHIN.

1380 Sachem, Crowell—Farnham & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1136 Romania Jack—Fainlay Muir & Co.
948 Zimi, Jenkins—Wallace & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

101 Mahi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.

FOR RICE PORTS.

751 Edmund Phiney, Small.
1379 George F. Manson—Humphrey.
1133 King Richard (s), Nelson—J. Sorabjee.

FOR MAURITIUS.

663 Rahamany, Milne.

NOT FIXED.

1305 Adriana, Sinclair.
681 Batavia, Brow.
1185 City of Dundee, Kilgan—W. Nicol & Co.
1088 Coronet (s), Caines—James Mackintosh.
1613 County of Peebles, F. Pryce.
1217 Delawar, Dore—Wallace & Co.
504 Dewa Gungadhur, Carbines—Ed. Bates & Co.
1440 Hereford, McCarthy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
885 Lady Frances (s), Dew.
1280 Parsee, Nelson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1739 Prince Regent, Graham.
1543 Raphael, Sherman—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1191 Robert Kerr, Fleming—Killick, Nixon & Co.
699 Silas Curtis, Graham.
1499 Thomas, Hilyard—Campbell.
1371 Z. Ring, Moran—Killick, Nixon & Co.

COUNTRY TRADER.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne (s), 5, Dunlop—(In Dock.)
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere, Guthrie.
Thetis (s), Ward.
Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flagship.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 21st January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 929
Temperature of the Air.....	75 9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	70 4
Dew Point	68 0
Relative humidity of Air	772
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0 6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ..	81 7
Minimum ,, ,, (read at 6-30 a. m.)	70 5
General Direction of wind .....NNE, E, NE, ENE, E, WSW, W, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	180

HIGH COURT.—23RD JANUARY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT KNIGHT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

251-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Abdool bin Balloo & Co vs Bai Sarifabebee—M H Khan.

LONG CAUSES.

388-76—Jamardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Meghjee Dossa vs Motichund Lewchund and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

236-76—Shamrao P—Amardrao Bhaskerjee and another vs Ramchundra Waseerao Bhaskerjee and others.

373-76—Sir Macfarlane—Pranjevundass Hurjeevundass vs Jeevandass Lakmidass and others—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Together.

453-76—Lynch and Tobin—Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karrani vs Hormusjee Framjee and others—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Together.

397-76—Shapurjee and Thackurdass—Hormusjee Bhicajee K vs Jehangeer Framjee and others—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Together.

41-76—Lynch and Tobin—Cowarbai widow and others vs Thakurdass Jairam Harry—Prescot and Winter.

2 40-73—Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy vs Gooldess Lildhar and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Prescot and Winter.

670-75—Tomlinson Landey—Shamjee Pussar vs Pudumsey Luckumsey and others—P escot and Winter.

248-76—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwant Ramchander vs Voza Nageshunker Gowrishunker—Crawford and Bowry.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

318-76—Mr. Macfarlane—Cullianjee Morally vs Khulukdina Khulfanbhoy—Hearn and Cleveland.

204-75—Mr. Macfarlane—Cullianjee Nemchund and others vs Bai Vijkore Jeychund—Hearn and Green.

415-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Jiwalcebai vs Vullubbharam Hemchund—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

408-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Narayen Gungajee vs Ardaseer Merwanjee—A Framjee.

413-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.

414-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.

419-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.

422-76—Prescot and Winter—Byramjee Shapoorjee vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.

421-76—Prescot and Winter—John Tebeitz Bell and another vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.

425-76—Prescot and Winter—Muncherjee Bomanjee P vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.

434-76—Prescot and Winter—Shangeer Rustomjee vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSE.

632-76—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Hargovun Chuttoo vs Mancore Vow widow—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

266 75—K. Morojee—Man eklall Atmaram vs Godavaribaee widow—Prescot and Winter.—Part heard.

249-76—In person—Seeta Dunjee vs Mali Asoo and others.

359-76—Shapurjee & T—Sewjee Ramjee vs Vussonjee Cursonjee.

256-76—Mr Macfarlane—Manocklall Atmaram vs Dwarkadass Dayabhoy P Kawasdjee.

For further direction on Special Commissioner's report.

47-74—Fletcherand Smith—Murcherjee Cowasjee Davur and another vs Mithabai Tyabjee and Sayani—Fletcher and Smith and Horn and Cleveland.

659-74—Shamrao P.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others vs Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter.

(Before the Honourable MR. [JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

761-73—In person—Kessondass Shamjee vs Bhut Kessowjee Mahadew.

538-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald vs Modoolay Kooverjee and another.

539-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald vs Kekabhoy Tyabally.

894-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mooljee Hunsraj vs Hajee Adam Ismail—M. H. Khan.

LONG CAUSES.

206-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gunzaram Hanmantram vs Padashee Sukharam and another—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.

190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Eliao Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—J and G and Shipery.

375-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs H N Hughes and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

228-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewbux Dhunsookdass vs Hanootmull Motichund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 19.

Welch, Lieut. Madras 9th Regt, on duty, from Delhi.
Manson, Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Rewes, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Delhi.

JANUARY 20.

Jones, Col. Bombay R E, on duty, from Poona.
Anderson, Surg, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on duty, from Delhi.

JANUARY 21.

Gillespie, Major, Bombay D A A G of Musketry, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Constant, Surg, Bombay Vety Dept, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Burnett, Lieut, Bengal 31st Light Infantry, to appear before a MediBoard, from Peshawur.

JANUARY 22.

Cartwright, Sub Inspector, Bombay Army Educl Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 21.

Menzies, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Comraotee.

JANUARY 22.

Prinsep, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Cartwright, Sub Inspector, Bombay A E Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Gillespie, Major, Bombay D A A G of Musketry, on duty, to Aden.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, January 20.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

MR J A Marcel, Asst Surg and Colir, Aligarh, furlough to Europe for one year, with cff ct from the 1st March 1877, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

MR D T Roberts, Offg Joint Mag, Budaun, furlough to Europe for one year and seven months, with effect from the 3rd April 1877, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

MAJ R Annesley, Dist Supt of Police, Mainpuri, to officiate as Cant Mag, Jhansi, during the absence on deputation of Capt A G To

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

LONDON, 22ND JAN.

The German official newspapers have become irritated on account of the suspicions of the French papers arising from the reported attitude of the German Delegate at the Conference. The French Press in replying affirm absolute neutrality, and that the intentions of France are pacific.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, 22ND JAN.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Patna sailed to-day, homeward bound, to London, via Red Sea ports, Suez, Port Said, Lisbon and Algiers.

SUEZ, 22ND JAN.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s s.s. Assyria, outward bound to Kurrachee, &c., left here on the afternoon of the 17th.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 20TH JAN.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st inst. arrived at Brindisi on 18th instant.

LONDON, 20TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active and advancing. Surats active and advancing.

Fair Dhollera	5 11-16d.
Exchange on India.....	1s. 10¼d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£45.
Chartered do do.	£20.
do. Mercantile do.	£29.
Hongkong and Shanghai.....	£35
Total Coin in the Bank of France ..	£87,000,000
„ Notes in Circulation	£106,800,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	88
4½ per cent, do.	88
5½ per cent. do.	92
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	95⅝d.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872.....	106½.
Bar Silver.....	58¾

The sum of £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

LINE REPORTS.—22ND JANUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 22ND JAN., 7 45 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Closing quotations on Monday :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10¼ to 9-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 9-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „ ...	1s. 10 9-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „ ...	1s. 10 9-16 to ⅝d.	„

LATEST FROM THE FRONTIER.

[PUNJAB AND FRONTIER NEWS AGENCY.]

LAHORE, 18TH JAN.

ADVICES just received are of date as late as the 15th instant, from which we learn that the Afreedees within the last twelve days have committed no less than four murderous raids in and around the villages bordering on the mouths of the various streams and smaller passes of the Kohat Pass. Property is either carried off or burnt, houses are set on fire and in a recent case a woman and two children were burnt alive in their own house. In all these raids the Afreedees have escaped unscathed notwithstanding detachments of police guarding most of the Passes.

The Provincial Government have determined, after consultation with the Commissioner of Peshawur, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, to tighten the blockade by locating an armed force in advance of the police posts or detachments with full discretion to act as occasion may require. With this object Brigadier-General Keyes has been called upon by the Government to report exactly what force will be necessary and the regiments which he would suggest should be detailed for duty.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE arrived at Cuddapah from Bellary on Friday last and inspected some of the relief works in the town on Saturday morning with the Collector. He was out again in the evening and left by the mail train on Saturday night.

WE learn from the *Madras Times* that the Port Surgeon at Madras refuses to furnish vessels touching at Madras with clean bills of health, and that some intending passengers from Madras, fearing quarantine detention, have been constrained to proceed to Bombay to embark there instead of at Madras.

THE number of persons relieved in the town of Madras by having cooked rice given them, in the week ending 13th January, was 40,380 males, 52,714 females and 56,293 children, or a total of 148,387. There were also, in the same period given by the Police to native donors, 105 bags of rice to 21,350 people, an average of 3,050 daily.

THE 21st Regiment N. I. furnished a guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file with band and colour, under the command of an European officer, which was paraded at Government House, Parell, at 11-45 A. M. yesterday, on the occasion of the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the saluting battery at 12 noon on the occasion.

THE 20th Regiment N. I. furnished a guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file with band and colour, under the command of an European Officer, which was parade at His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's residence at Girgaun Back Road, near the Police Court House, at 3 45 P.M. on the occasion of the return visit of H. E. the Governor to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery at 4 P.M. on the occasion.

THE Khan of Khelat is said to have done some odd things at Delhi, but he did not do what was said of him by a correspondent of a contemporary,—swallow the contents of a bottle of fish sauce. A Punjab paper says :—"The story told by the *Pioneer's* correspondent of his having swallowed all the fish sauce when at dinner with the Viceroy one evening, does not apply to His Highness, but to the Nawab of Dehra Ismail Khan, who did, we believe, perform some gastronomical piscatorial feat of the kind."

THE *Rangoon Daily News* is the title given to a daily paper published at Rangoon for the first time on the 1st of January. In form the *Daily News* is an improvement on its local contemporaries, but the new wine seems to have been put into old bottles; in other words, old type that has evidently done a good deal of duty, perhaps for some departed weekly, has been pressed into the service of the new daily, spoiling its youthful appearance very seriously. In other respects, he *Rangoon Daily News* appears to deserve the upport which, the editor says, is already "beyond our most sanguine expectations."

"IN the 'Domestic Occurrences' recorded today are an entrance and an exit, which are not without a tinge of sorrowful romance," says a Calcutta paper from which we copy the announcements referred to. Our contemporary adds :—Mr. Pearson, the Collector of Customs at Chittagong, was washed out of house and home by the terrible cyclone that has not even yet found a complete historian. He saved what little he could from the wreck but this was stolen by some people, perhaps even then worse off than himself. But he and his family were not to escape thus easily. Cholera was more relentless than the storm. On the 21st of December last, Mr. Pearson fell a victim to the former, and within a week his widow bore an orphan son. Need we observe that he is not the inheritor of riches ?"

Indian Public Opinion publishes the following frontier news:—"The Afreedees are creating commotion in the neighbourhoods of Kohat and great Peshawur. The Thanadar of Mughul Khel reported their frequent incursions to the Deputy Commissioner, and the latter has provided each village with 50 guns to enable the inhabitants to protect themselves against the raiders. It is well-known that the Afreedees, whenever they make an attack on any village, announce openly that their object is to carry away as many Hindoos as possible. The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur Life Guards, May 29; M. de la P. Beresford 72nd Foot, June 14; F. E. Cox, Royal Engineers, June 19; H. H. Steward, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and S. B. Farrell, Royal Engineers, June 26; C. W. Barry, Royal Engineers, June 27; H. C. Wilkinson, 16th Lancers, July 3; N. T. Parsons, 103rd Foot, July 24; H. P. Bishop, Royal (Bengal) Artillery; W.T. Brown, Royal (Bengal) Artillery; T. J. Maclachlan, Royal (Bombay) Artillery; L. F. C. Thomas, Royal (Madras) Artillery; G. G. Pearse, Royal (Madras) Artillery; C. H. Cookes, Royal (Bengal) Artillery; J. F. Raper Royal (Bengal) Artillery; A. H. Heath Royal (Bengal) Artillery; J. Fulton, Royal, (Bengal) Artillery; A. A Bayly, Royal (Bombay) Artillery; J. E. Cordner, Royal (Bengal) Artillery; C. Clarke, Royal (Bombay) Artillery; A. H. Dawson, Royal (Madras) Artillery; J. H. Reid, Royal (Bombay) Artillery; T. M. Harris, Royal (Bombay) Artillery; A. D. Denniss, Royal (Bengal) Artillery; T. C. Crowe, Royal (Bombay) Artillery; E. M. Playfair, Royal (Madras) and E. D'O. Kerrich, Royal (Madras) Artillery, August 1; R. Warren, Royal Engineers; R. H. Stotherd, Royal Engineers; W. H. Noble, Royal Engineers; H. Schaw, Royal Engineers; and G. H. Gordon, Royal Engineers, August 3; C. J. Fowler, Royal Engineers, August 4; F. W. Jebb, 67th Foot, August 21; A. R. Clarke, C. B., Royal Engineers, August 27; C. McC. Mercer, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, September 21; F. R. S. Flood, 82nd Foot; W. L. D. Meares, 20th Foot; G. Carden, 5th Foot; and G. D. Webber, C. B., 2nd West India Regiment, October 5; G. M. Miller, C. B., 79th Foot, October 19; N. W. de Courcey, Royal Marines, October 30; A. R. Gloag, Royal (Madras) Artillery; E. W. Childers, Royal (Madras) Artillery; and T. I. M. Hog, Royal (Madras) Artillery, November 2; and F. C. Trevor, Royal (Madras) Artillery, November 23.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO BE OBSERVED IN CARRYING OUT RELIEF WORKS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 19th January 1877.

Read again the following Government Resolutions and Circular Memorandum :—

Government Resolution No. 296 C. W.—829, Local, of the 21st November 1876.

Circular Memorandum No. 119 F., of the 8th December 1876.

Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116, Local, of the 26th December 1876.

Government Resolution No. 314 C. W.—1118, Local, of the 27th December 1876.

Government Resolution No. 4 C. W.—8, Local, of the 3rd January 1877.

Government Resolution No. 32 C. W.—49, Local, of the 12th January 1877.

RESOLUTION.—It does not appear that, on all instances, sufficiently effective steps have been taken to carry out the principles inculcated in these orders, *i. e.* :—

1st.—That relief shall be given to those only who absolutely need it.

2nd.—That when relief is given, it shall be to the extent only of a bare subsistence.

3rd.—That from relief labourers a full day's work, according to their sex and age, shall be exacted in return for the wages paid to them.

2. As regards the 1st point, Government direct that no person shall be received on any relief work, or shall be, in any way, relieved, who is obviously well-to-do, who has property of any description, or who is known to the District Officers as a holder or sub-holder of land to an extent that would enable him to obtain credit, or indicate him to be the probable possessor of grain, or other agricultural produce; nor one whose appearance is such, when he presents himself, as to indicate that he is not in present need of relief, but has been, or is, subsisting on means of his own. Such a person should be rejected at first, though he may be subsequently admitted, when there is reason to believe that his private means have become exhausted.

3. On the 2nd point, the rates of wages given under existing orders have been proved by experience to be sufficient for the maintenance in health of persons performing a full day's work, according to their sex and age, *i. e.*, for labourers employed by the Public Works Department on large public works, and it is, therefore, believed, and may be assumed, that the rates are in excess of a bare subsistence for those who do little or no work, and who, from any cause, cannot, or will not, exert their physical powers.

4. It is understood that on works under Civil Agency which have been provided, and which must continue to be provided, for the employment of some classes of the people, labourers will not, and cannot, be made to work properly. Government are, therefore, pleased to direct that on these works the relief wages shall be immediately reduced, and shall be fixed as follows:—

A man shall be paid at the rate of ½ an anna *plus* the value of ½ a seer, of 80 tolas, or 1 lb. of grain.

A woman shall be paid at the rate of ¼ of an anna *plus* the value of ½ a seer, of 80 tolas, or 1 lb. of grain; and

A boy or girl, employed on the works, shall be paid at the rate of the value of ⅜ of a seer, of 80 tolas, of grain; or, at the option of the Directing Officer, at the rate of ¼ of an anna *plus* the value of ¼ seer of 80 tolas, or ¼ lb. of grain.

through the roots. By placing a bell-glass over a growing plant any one can prove for himself that in a short time it will give off a large quantity of moisture. The amount of fluid thus exhaled by the leaves and young green parts of a plant has been the subject of numerous experiments. One or two examples will be enough to give an idea of it. A cabbage plant with a surface of 2,736 square inches was found to exhale nineteen ounces of fluid in a day, while a maize plant during its short life of less than four months was estimated by careful measurement to have given off thirty-six times its weight of water. Imagine, then, what an enormous quantity of watery vapour will be exhaled, on a warm dry day, from an extensive forest in full leaf. The amount of evaporation is influenced by many circumstances, the more important of which are the degree of light, the state of the atmosphere as regards its temperature and the quantity of moisture it holds; the kind of plant, the temperature and chemical composition of the soil, and the age and texure of the leaf have also to be taken into account.

One effect of this abundant evaporation is to lower the temperature of the air which is in contact with the leaves, and another is to increase its humidity. Suppose, then, a large area of forest to have its temperature thus lowered beneath that of the surrounding district, we can easily understand the effect it ought to produce on *warmer* moisture laden winds when they blow over it—it will act like a range of low hills situated across the direction from which they come and will tend to condense their vapour into rain. Proof is, however, still required that the forest of a plain affects the amount of rainfall. In Lower Egypt it is stated that since Mahomed Ali formed his great plantations of fruit and other trees the rainfall, formerly very scanty, has increased; but the truth of this statement has often been disputed, and by intelligent Europeans whose residence in the country began before the plantations were made. Since forests present evaporation from the earth and by their own evaporation act as refrigerators and moisteners of the atmosphere, it would be an interesting question to determine whether Mahomed Ali's plantations have had any effect towards rendering the climate of Lower Egypt either moister or cooler. But there is no reasonable doubt that hills clothed with forest cause a greater precipitation from a rain-bringing wind than they would if they were bare. I suppose it is hardly necessary to tell you that a range of hills in the way of warm, moist wind causes precipitation of rain by the cooling influence of increased elevation From what I have just said about vegetation it is easy to see that this cooling influence will be augmented by the hills being covered with forest. You will now understand that were your statement—that trees absorb moisture from the air—the correct one, it would be fatal to the theory that forests are rain-producers.

But let rainfall be increased or not by vegetation, this will appear a matter of very minor importance when the other influences of forest are considered. In the first place, trees by means of their roots bind the soil and prevent it from being washed away, their branches and shade also protect, and besides, retard the evaporation from it; obstacles are opposed to the rapid flow of the rain water from the surface, and time is thus allowed for it to sink into the earth. One of the most important uses of forest, then, is to cause retention of the water in the soil and in this way a perennial source for springs and rivers is produced and the flow of water is equalized and regulated.

When the woods of a country are destroyed the rain water is no longer retained in the soil; instead of being absorbed and stored up as a supply of moisture for feeding springs and rivers, it flows rapidly off the surface, carrying the soil with it, and causing at the same time sudden floods and torrents—the flow of springs and rivers and the humidity of the soil are diminished, and with them the lesser vegetation, and in the hot season the earth receives an undue supply of heat from direct exposure to the sun. Numerous well-known examples of these results of forest destruction are recorded: the principal cases have occurred in France, Italy, and the United States. So enormous was the devastation from this cause in the two former countries that of late years steps have been taken to lessen it by replanting the denuded districts, and with the most satisfactory results.

Let us now apply our facts to the Deccan and see whether it is not possible to assign a cause for its comparative aridity, and finish by suggesting a remedy for the evil. Any reasonable person will, I think, maintain with me that the yearly rainfall, were it properly economised, is quite sufficient to render this district many times more productive than it is at present. Owing to the absence of trees, the rain water flows rapidly off the surface instead of being retained in the soil. Are we not all familiar with the muddy floods in the Deccan rivers while the monsoon lasts, and with their almost dry beds during the rest of the year, or with the dry nullas which demonstrate so well the devastating action of torrents? The water which, under proper management, should be retained in the earth to form a perennial source for the rivers, is under present circumstances carried off in a few months to the Bay of Bengal, and it must be also remembered that it

WATER! WATER!!—ON THE BRAIN (?)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "M. W.," whose letter appears in the columns of your paper of the 17th, having settled the silver question to his own satisfaction, has now turned his fertile pen to advocate the utilization of water and the degradation of iron—and if he had any real practical suggestions to make on the subject of water his letters might be useful, but he writes in that offhand general sort of way so peculiar to himself that his letters convey no definite ideas on the subject. Does he suppose those engineers (who seem to be his *bete noir*) and others are not as fully well acquainted with the importance of irrigation in a country like India as he is? He imagines that engineers, as a rule, prefer grand and gigantic railway schemes to useful works of irrigation, whereas the truth is, as every engineer of experience knows that canals, whether of irrigation or navigation, are much more difficult than railways. Engineers know perfectly well that, barring a few large viaducts or tunnels, a railway is a very simple work indeed, the materials for their construction are readily obtainable in any quantity, and the final results can also as easily be counted upon. But, for canals or other irrigation works, a perennial supply of water must first be sought for, and then the laying out of the works to produce the best possible results is a matter requiring the greatest possible care and skill and the most minute calculations; and very few engineers have been trained to carry out such undertakings. Whereas engineers have been trained to lay down railways by hundreds, the reason why being that they have been more in demand and are less difficult, and capitalists and Governments have found them more certain in results. I am old enough to remember some of the engineers who had been engaged on canal works, before railways came into vogue, and they used to look down with a sort of contempt upon railway engineers when they sprung up to the front, and now matters are slightly reversed, but not amongst skilled members of the craft who know very well how difficult canals works, especially irrigation Canal, are. To show how difficult canals are to lay out, and how uncertain and unsatisfactory the results frequently are, not a few of those already executed might be instanced and "M. W." will also recollect the Taptee Canal which took several skilled engineers many years to mature and which finally collapsed—the first estimates showing a return of 24 per cent. and the revised estimates only 2½ per cent. on a capital of some 40 or 50 lacs, What "M. W." should do if he wishes to do any good, instead of sneering at engineers in his own grim way, would be to go into the subject in a practical manner as the old projectors used to do—I mean projectors like Brindley, Telford, Chapman, Andrew, Stephenson and Lesseps—and after careful enquiry mature some definite project or projects at his own expense as they did, and then to get capitalists to take them up. He had better confine his first attempts to something reasonable, moderate and feasible, and not run wild like Sir Arthur Cotton, or that other wonderful gentleman, Mr. John Taylor, some time Resident in Hyderabad, who had amongst other canal schemes one for connecting that city with Pekin!

To sit down and write rambling letters, with the sensational heading of "Water! Water!" the value of which every body most thoroughly understands and appreciates, reminds me of an old couplet which ran thus :—

"To expostulate why day is day, night night, and time is time,
Were nothing but to waste night, day, and time."

—I am, &c.

WILLIAM SOWERBY, C.E., F.G.S.

Jan. 19.

WANTED, A BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you not help me in trying to persuade the authorities, who hold sway over our N. I. Band, to allow sweet music to be discoursed at the stand on a Saturday evening? The Bombay ladies' swells, and others are always grateful for amusement of this description as may be seen from the manner in which the promenade is crowded, and the exertion of playing once a week will not surely incapacitate our brave bandsmen for facing the Russians—Yours, &c.

FANNY.

Bombay, 22nd Jan.

THE BAR IN THE SAILORS' HOME.

Letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Committee to Brigadier General Gell.

Royal Alfred Sailors' Home,
Bombay, 19th January 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour by direction of the Committee of the Sailors' Home to inform you that the letter you considered necessary to address some days ago to the *Gazette*, headed "The Bar at the Sailors' Home," was laid

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SECUNDERABAD, 18TH JAN.

ABOUT 9 P.M. on Sunday last we had a heavy shower of rain which lasted for nearly two hours accompanied by loud thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. Both in Secunderabad and in the districts close by there is a great scarcity of water, a large number of fields being left uncultivated. I doubt not, therefore, a heavy fall of rain would at this time be very acceptable.

The Resident is at present in the Berars on a tour of inspection. He is expected to return on the 25th instant. Rumours are still rife as to the probability of his leaving Hyderabad to take charge of the frontiers.

The American Methodists here have been very active of late, and are getting a firm footing both in Secunderabad and in Chudderghaut, especially at the latter place, where they have raised a handsome church by means of private subscriptions. Bishop Andrews, at present at Bombay, and who has come to India to inspect the Methodist Episcopal churches, is expected here on the 27th instant, and will consecrate the new church.

Major Mayne, the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, will, in about a couple of months, leave for England on a year's furlough. His courteous demeanour, both to natives and Europeans, has made him very popular here, and I have no doubt he will be greatly missed by the people, especially if, as is proposed, an inexperienced officer from one of the regiments in the station is appointed to act for him during his absence. Major Mayne has had an arduous task before him in bringing up the arrears of work left by his predecessor, who was in the habit of postponing cases *sine die*, and never taking them up again for about twelve months after. The result was, when Major Mayne came to Secunderabad, he found cases pending for two and three years. The local Government about this time became all on a sudden very active and vigilant, and the new Magistrate and Judge was requested to clear off all the old cases, which, I believe, he has just succeeded in doing—a not very easy matter, considering the multifarious offices he holds and the various duties he has to perform, which take up a good portion of his time.

The Nizam returned to Hyderabad on Saturday last. The hour fixed for his arrival was 9 A.M., but the special train he was travelling by met with an accident, in consequence of which there was a delay of some hours. Grand preparations had been made at the station for the reception of His Highness—similar, in fact, to the arrangements made on the departure of the young Prince. The station was gaily decorated, and British troops, consisting of both Cavalry and Infantry, formed up in a line outside the station, while a strong body of the Reformed Troop enclosed a wide area so as to keep out the crowd. The Nizam arrived at 1 P.M. and was received by Major Euan Smith, the 1st Assistant Resident, General Macintire and staff, Col. Fraser and other gentlemen, European and native. Owing to the postponement of the time first fixed for the arrival of the train, the attendance at the station was rather scanty. His Highness was led by Major Smith to the elephant waiting outside, which he mounted at once, and was followed by Sir Salar Jung and the Nabob Vickar-ool-Oomrah. The Nizam at first went over to a garden adjoining the station, and in the afternoon started for his palace in Hyderabad. The road on both sides was lined by spectators who flocked by thousands to see the young Prince. Three handsome arches were erected, near one of which about a couple of hundred officials and gentlemen, European and native, had assembled together, while on the opposite side of the road some three or four hundred boys from the schools here were accommodated with seats, and as the Prince passed by they shouted out a couplet, composed for the occasion as a welcome to their ruler. In the evening there was a grand illumination, in which both Europeans and natives joined. I could not help remarking that a genuine feeling of satisfaction was evoked among all classes by the return of the young Prince, for all vied with each other in doing something to celebrate his return. After the Mohorrum, I am informed, three addresses are to be presented—one from the Parsee community, another from the officials generally, and a third from the scholars in the different schools. A reception committee had, besides, been formed to collect subscriptions for presenting an address in a gold casket and for superintending the illuminations, but, I am told, as the amount collected will probably exceed the sum of Rs. 50,000, the plan has been enlarged, and it is proposed to establish a number of scholarships to commemorate the safe return from Delhi of His Highness the Nizam.

BROACH, 20TH JAN.

LAST night a heavy shower of rain fell for about half an hour, preceded by a strong wind, attended with thunder and lightning. A Dher boy is reported to have been killed by the lightning.

On the night of the 18th, and on the day following, in the Baroda districts the rain fell in torrents for two hours. No damage has been done to the cotton crops. The plants look well.

Ginning has already commenced in the Broach districts. All the ginning mills of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. have been at work for the last four or five days.

Ginning in the Baroda districts will commence by the first of February.

Baroda cotton this year is expected to be of first class quality.

Ginning rates all along have dwindled down from Rs. 6 to Rs. 5, and if the present competition continues ere long, ginning rates will go down to Rs. 4 per bhar in several places.

BARODA, 20TH JAN.

FOR the last two or three days we have been having very muggy weather, and since yesterday afternoon

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were nine European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 13th Jan., was 53 feet and 8 tenths. In the corresponding week last year, it was 54 feet and 1 tenth.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Sassoon Mechanics' Institute will be kept open every evening, Sundays excepted, from 6 till 10 P.M. from this evening, as a reading room only, until further notice.

THE "ADELPHI" HOTEL CASE.—The suit filed by Cowasjee Pallonjee *vs.* Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee and another, otherwise known as the Adelphi Hotel Case, has, by consent of the parties, been adjourned until the 5th proximo.

TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—The annual *soiree* of the Bombay Temperance League will be held in the Town Hall this evening, General Gell presiding. Tea will be served at half-past seven, after which several temperance addresses will be delivered. Tickets of admission, 8 annas each, to be had at the door.

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE'S VISIT TO THE REAR-ADMIRAL.—Yesterday afternoon Sir Philip Wodehouse, accompanied by Captain Jervoise, Military Secretary, and Captain Fawkes, Aide-de-Camp, paid a visit to the Rear-Admiral on board the Undaunted. His Excellency returned on shore in about an hour. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery and seventeen from H. M. S. Undaunted yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the visit of H. E. the Governor to Admiral Macdonald on H. M. S. Undaunted.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 297 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday Of these 72 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 223 by the Magistrates of Police, and 2 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 280 were natives and the remaining 17 Europeans.

POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 10 from T. B., contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box. Also the Second Magistrate of Police begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 10 from T. B., contributed towards the Girgaum Police Court poor-box.

A CORRECTION.—At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley, addressing the Advocate General, contradicted a statement made in the *Times of India*, to the effect that "his Lordship will give judgment in a few days" in the Trentham Hall case. His Lordship made no such statement and could not understand how it originated.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of Chuntoo Govind. Deceased was a labourer and an habitual drunkard. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by apoplexy, due to excessive drinking."

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Lorenza Gonsalves, cartman, for working his bullock in Clare Road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 3.—Gannoo Ananta, cartman, for working his bullock in Grant Road, the animal being lame of the off foreleg was fined Rs. 4.—Rogoo Mulkajee, cartman, for working his bullock near Null Bazaar, the animal being lame of the near foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 263 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 196 prisoners including 9 women, of whom 33 were non-labour prisoners and 163 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 67 prisoners including 6 women. Of these latter, 16 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 51 from the Small Causes Court.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Rustom Boman, an Iranee Parsee shurbut shopkeeper on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, was yesterday fined Rs.30 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. He was charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond. Rs. 5 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered by the Magistrate to be paid to Nuroo Ahmed, the informant in this case.

DEATH FROM SELF-INFLICTED STABS.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Narayen Abbajee. Deceased was a clerk, unemployed, aged 40 years, who supported himself by managing cases in the Small Cause Court and other law business. It appears deceased was arrested with four others by the police on suspicion of having committed a theft in Ramcrishna Ruggoonath's house at

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 22ND JAN. 1877.

THERE is nothing fresh in the shape of political telegrams in to-day, and the only additional news respecting Cotton is Saturday's New York telegram. Mid. Uplands on the spot has advanced from 13½ to 13¼ cents., and May shipment from 13 15/16 to 14 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
	This week	Last week	
Saturday's Receipts...	17,000	19,000	16,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,908,000	.....	2,803,000	2,415,000

The London General Produce Markets on Saturday were unchanged with the one exception of Calcutta Rapeseed, which shows a fall of 3d. per quarter.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London still shows a downward tendency, Fours and Fours-and-a-half having both declined from 89 to 88. Fives-and-a-half are still quoted at 92. The weekly quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show a decline of 10s. in Orientals, an advance of £1 per share in Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai, while Chartered Mercantile are unchanged.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 58½d. per oz., and at the weekly biddings for Council drafts on Wednesday the usual sum of £350,000 will be offered.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	13,84,479
Do. do. Branches	Inc. ,,	4,60,662
Deposits	Dec. ,,	32,54,752
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	35,675
Loans	Dec. ,,	1,74,952
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	6,54,699
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	58,179
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	21,55,988

These changes show a decidedly less favourable position than we think has been generally expected. As was anticipated Government have strengthened their account to provide for current withdrawals, but the large decline in Deposits is difficult to understand. To all appearance it would represent an increased public demand, but if so it has not been for ordinary trade purposes, as there is no increase in that respect, which would call for such heavy withdrawals. In all probability the movement is only temporary, and the reduction in the Cash Balance to the contrary notwithstanding, we question whether there will be any increase int he rate of Discount at Wednesday's Board Meeting. From what we can learn, the stringency in Calcutta is certainly not on the increase, and without that influence money here is not tight as yet, whatever it may be later on. Silver is being imported at a rate much in excess of present wants, and if Government can tide over from now to the monsoon without a loan, it is a question whether we shall see the rate of Discount much beyond its present level.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been just a shade firmer, but as usual on mail day actual transactions have not been large. The Banks have, if anything, been rather more willing sellers than buyers, but there has not been any great amount of House Paper offering, nor are we likely to see much increase in this respect yet a while, the heavy rains up-country having necessarily a tendency to restrict arrivals of produce of all kinds, but more especially of Cotton. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....1s. 10½ to 9-32d. per Rupee.	
Do 6 months' sight	...1s. 10 9-16d.	,,
Credits, 3	,, ...1s. 10 9-16d.	,,
Documents, 3	,, ...1s. 10 9/16 to ¾d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business, but we quote demand still at ¼ premium ; 60 days' sight 1¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unchanged in every respect. No transactions of any importance have taken place and rates are still quite nominal, say :—Fours, Rs. 96 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96½ ; Fives-and-a-half par to ¼ premium.

The SHARE MARKET has shown a better feeling to-day, owing to the more pacific character of the advices from Home as published this morning. Bank of Bombays are in request at an advance of one per cent. Spinning and Weaving shares are also firmer notwithstanding the advance in Cotton. We quote a rise of Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Dhurrumsey and Fleming, and Rs 5 per share in Great Eastern, Nursey, and Oriental, while Sassoon Spinning and Weaving is Rs. 5 per share lower. Colaba Land Company's shares are Rs. 5 lower ; Mazagons unchanged. Mofussil Company's are Rs. 10 higher ; Treacher and Co., Ld., Rs. 5 lower.

COTTON to-day has been very firm with a fair amount of business doing, and rates are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher since Saturday. Telegrams from Omrawuttee still report rain, and it seems not unlikely, therefore, that in that district at least the quantity as well as the quality of the crop may be affected, although in other quarters the damage will probably be a question of quality alone. We quote :—

Best Hingunghaut, ready	.....Rs.	224	per candy f.p.
,, Ginned Broach,	,, ... ,,	225	,,
,, Akote	,, ... ,,	213	,,
Good Omra	,, ... ,,	212	,,
F. G. F., ,,	,, ... ,,	209	,,
G. F. ,,	,, ... ,,	206	,,
F. G. F. Dholkra	April ..... ,,	208	,,
G. F. ,,	,, ... ,,	204	,,

FREIGHTS by steamer continue firm and advancing owing to the scarcity of ready tonnage. Rates for Liverpool opened this morning at £2 11-3, and advanced afterwards to £2-12-6, some small lots having even been booked as high as £2-13 9 per ton. For February loading transactions are reported at £2 10 without concessions. For Trieste and Venice the quotation by the regular lines is £3-7-6. By sail we have not heard of anything being done.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but steady. Sellers are very firm, and, if anything, di-posed to hold for higher prices owing to the stronger news from Liverpool, but buyers are still operating very sparingly.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates pe Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.c.	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	702½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	700
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	285
Hongk. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	339
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	180
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	475 xd

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	995
Ferre Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	700
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	225 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3/0	5 p. c.	270
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130 14/6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	6 13/6	do.	32
Ditto	..	£20	21 13/1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	19 6/10	do.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.c.	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,050
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	20 p.c.	2,500
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	75
Bhowruggur M. and P. Company	500	2,000		100 p.s.	1,000
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,190
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.s.	135
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	855
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all		1,065
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	620
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,090
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,250	all	100 p.s.	1,095
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,135
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,125
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,250
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s.	1,100
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,125
K. Muccoljee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,035
Madras Spinning	800	1,000	..	Nil	1,000
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	75 p.s.	1,220
Manchester & Bombay, S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	30	..	37½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s.	1,335
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,380
Managon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	340
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	975
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	940
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s.	1,335
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,000
Soondrdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	980
Do do. 4 Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	390
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	all	..	700

*For Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	810
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,250	32 p.s.	460
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	725
Benar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	439
Indian Press Co.	1,000	1,500	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.	975	1,000	all	70 do	975
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do	180
East India Press Co.	562	1,000	all	180 do	320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	2,250	270	1,250
French Press Co.	300	500	all	35 do	360
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,000	100 do	355
Mutual Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	310
Prince of W. Press Co.	120	..	1,500	250 do	400
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	1,000	all	50 do	445
Scinde Press Co.	600	400	350	75 67½ do	415
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	185 do	975
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	15	850	all	12 p.c.	600 ml.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	700

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 20th January as compared with the statement issued on the 13th January :—

LIABILITIES.	13th Jan. Rs.	20th Jan. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	35,74,364	49,58,843
Do. do. at Branches.	10,35,360	14,96,022
Other Deposits	1,68,24,609	1,35,69,947
Post Bills	47,835	47,835
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,14,973	3,95,379
	3,39,97,281	3,24,68,026

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	36,93,569	36,57,894
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,95,105	17,90,431
Loans on Security of do. do.	17,42,638	15,67,886
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,681	1,549
Bills Discounted	1,13,36,841	1,19,91,240
Stamps	4,063	3,9.0
Dead Stock Rs. 5,16,933		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,61,861	3,61,933
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	87,687	1,45,816
Cash and Currency Notes	1,50,73,436	1,39,47,468
	3,39,97,231	3,24,68,026

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE SHIP PARSEE, 1,280 tons, Captain J. Nelson, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE SHIP ROBERT KERR, 1,191 tons, Captain A. Fleming, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields, (August 19th), with a cargo of 1,640 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

THE S. S. CORONET, 1,088 tons, Captain J. S. Caines, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Shields (December 13th), via Malta, Suez, and Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,800 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh & Co.

THE S. S. ORIUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports, with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major Gillespie, Mr. J. E Cartwright, Mr. Pais, Mr. T. Miller, Apothecary Ranger, Mrs. Ranger and five children, and forty-four deck passengers. She will sail to-day for the same ports with a general cargo and two hundred and fifty-five deck passengers.

STRANDING OF THE S. S. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

(*Madras Mail.*)

As the S. S. Duke of Sutherland, 3,015 tons and 500 H. P., Captain J. S. Cox, was entering our roadstead at 6-45 on Saturday morning, on her voyage from London and Colombo *en route* to Calcutta, in attempting to pass under the stern of the s. s. Lorne, which vessel is anchored opposite to Messrs. Parry & Co's office, her speed was suddenly observed to slacken, by those who were watching her progress from the Beach. It soon became apparent that the had taken the ground aft, and as there was a fresh breeze blowing from the N. E., her bow rapidly turned towards the shore. Her starboard anchor was immediately let go, which checked her bow, but had the effect of causing her stern to gradually sheer round, until it was completely within the outer serf line. The s. s. Duke of Devonshire, belonging to the same line, on observing the accident immediately lowered two of her boats, and sent a line to the stranded vessel, at the same time hastening to get up steam and veering away cable to bring her closer. By these means a large hawser was passed from one to the other, and the Duke of Sutherland hove up her anchor, and an attempt was made to tow her off. No sooner, however, did the strain get on the hawser then it parted, and the unfortunate steamer's head swung round in shore and she now appears to be gradually beating up higher and higher on the beach, through the surf, evidently in a most precarious position. Immediately the hawser was referred to be passed, an attempt was made two paces a second, which was successfully accomplished, but with a like result, as it was carried away in the same manner as the other. It is feared that unless something more effectual can be done quickly, the steamer may sustain severe injuries before she can be got off, if indeed it is possible to float her again at all ; for so quickly does the sand accumulate round a vessel when aground on our surf-beaten coast that she is rapidly imbedded, and can rarely be got off again. Many of the Captains who frequent this port assert that since the commencement of the north groin of the Harbour Work, the bed of the roadstead is shallowing, and it certainly seems strange that a vessel under steam could not, as in this instance, pass close under the stern of another ship drawing as much if not more water, without taking the ground. The Lorne must have anchored perilously close to shallow water when she arrived from Calcutta steeply laden with rice, and no doubt her presence in such a spot mislead the Captain of the Duke of Sutherland. The question however will occur whether the Captain of the latter steamer ought to have ventured to steer inside the Lorne. A survey of the roadstead was completed a few months since by the Harbour Works authorities, who will doubtless take immediate steps to ascertain whether, as is asserted by many competent persons, the water is becoming shallower, a danger to shipping entering the port which can hardly be over-estimated.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Coronet (s)	Caines	Shields, Dec 13.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvie, Jan 19.
22	Calcutta (s)	Nailor	bussorah, Jan 3.
	Robert Kerr	Fleming	Shields, Aug 19.
	Lady Frances	Dew	Newcastle, Dec 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
22	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	Aden and Suez.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Calcutta, Nailor, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Parsee, Nelson, to Diamond Island.

The Steamer Batavia, to Genoa &c, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
18	Penang (s)	Guy	Moulmein, Jan 11.
	Vixen (s)	O'Keeffe	Madras, Jan 13.
	Crusader (s)	Edward	Leith, Nov 23.
	Brown	Kenzer	Liverpool, June, 29.
	Arethusa	Stiven	London, Sept 20.
	Guinevere	Nicholas	Bombay, Dec 13.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
18	Oonria (s)	.....	.....
	Belmont (s)	.....	.....
	Glamorgan (s)	.....	.....
	Bangkok (s)	.....	.....
	Tenasserim (s)	.....	.....
	Sea Gull (s)	.....	.....
	Ironhope	.....	.....
	Killochan	.....	.....
	Czarewitch	.....	.....
	Peterborough	.....	.....
	Lady Melville	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Penang—49 Deck.
Per J B Brown—Mrs J Keazer.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Arethusa—7th November 1876, Marmion from Liverpool for Calcutta in Lat 19-20 S Long 33-30 W, 51 days out. 22nd Nov 1876, Asia Minor from London for Hong Kong in Lat 30-00 S, Long 2 15 W 63 days out, wished to be reported all well. 3rd January, Sumatra from Bombay for Akyab in Lat 2-46 W, Long 93-28 E, 25 days out.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Xaniho s—5 bales cotton, Kavuldass Tricomdass ; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 47 bales cotton, Jaithabhoy Jewandass ; 350 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 75 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 33 bales hemp, Khatlow Muthra ; 25 bales wool, Dewjee Sewjee ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 189 bags myrabolams, Joseph Soares.

Tantham Hall s—100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 30 bales cotton, Pragjee Toolseedass ; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 7 bales wool, Jewraj Dungjee ; 25 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 21 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 120 cwts dry ginger, Vizhooeandass Amrodtail ; 78 bales hemp, W and A Graham and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 55 bales cotton and 70 b les hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

Yeddo s—100 bales cotton, Pvel, Cassels and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Stearns, Holvett and Co ; 265 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass ; 30 bales wool, Veerjee Vussonjee ; 6,500 cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co ; 195 cwts B horns, C N Gomes and Co.

Cosmopolitan s—87 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet s—1 case M of P shells and 1½ cwts dry ginger, Allimahomed Hassum ; 48 cwts dry ginger B Manekjee and Co ; 186 cwts oilbaunin, Allana Munjee ; 33 cwts coffee, Pughan Sewjee ; 12 bales, Shariff Durvesh ; 7 bales hides Hassum Noor Mahamed ; 15 bales skins, W Nicol and Co ; 2 bales ins, Haje Ayob Hajee Hussen ; 22 cases carpets, Chooni all Mummohundass ; 63 cwts dry ginger, Nugindass Fuckerbhoy ; 93 bags tapioca and 3 cases nutmegs, P and O S N Co ; 7 bales hides, Curramboy Hasmbhoy ; 178 cases oilbaunin, Moolieebhoy Jewraibhoy ; 13 cases M of P shells Ally Mahamed Hassum.

FOR CONTINENT.

Countess of Rothes—200 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandalbhoy

FOR HAVRE.

Oneida—699 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Lady Cairns—85 cwts coir yarn, Ty-bjee and Co.
Cosmopolitan s—191 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—3,650½ cwts gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 863 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers ; 200 cwts B horns, A Blaschock and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—3,423½ cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Batavia, s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s—61 bales cotton, Nusses Kessowjee and Co ; 22 cases shankins, Jairashoy Peerbhoy ; 200 baskets onions Mahomed Yosher ; 23½ chests opium, E J Ebrahim ; 8 chests opium, Jokhiram Juoras ; 28 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed : 44 chests opium, David Sassoon ; 138 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 61 chests opium, Hujarmull Nursingdass ; 10 chests opium, Hurmunstram Hurdewdass ; 51 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 18 chests opium, Hajee Esaac Ellis ; 1 chest opium, Hujarmull Goormookroy ; 25 chests opium, Currimboy Ebrim ; 3 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 21 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 73 chests opium, Buldewdass Ramratton ; 72 chests opium, Jairashbey Peerbhoy ; 49 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, Jugonath Sunjeev ; 1 chest opium, Tarachund Lachmeenaron ; 32 chests opium, Framjee Horsusjee and Co ; 5 chests opium, Ramnaron Bulcew ; 2 chests opium, Merwanjee Mancekjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore s—24½ chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 116½ chests opium E D Sassoon ; 22 chests opium, Goorshamull Maneckram ; 19 chests opium, Goolabroy Hurdyal ; 40 chests opium, Hunmant Hurdewdass ; 42 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 20 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 3 chests opium, Veneckund Jootadass ; 22 chests opium, Boogonath Jugnath ; 8 chests opium, Ebram Noordin ; 21 chests opium, Jairaz Nowrung roy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

971 Thibet (s), Stewart—Malls, 20th Jan.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1359 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1451 Xan ho (s), Edwards—W. Nicol & Co.
1477 Yeddo (s), Owen—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1265 Lady Cairns, Carnell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1130 Oneida, Eaton—D. Merwanjee & Co.

FOR HULL.

1756 Shakespeare, MacGregor—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

1017 Cosmopolitan (s), Bitcher—Ralli Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

768 Chile, Ward—W. Nicol & Co.
734 County of Rothes, Hill—Sir C. Forbes and Co.
1270 Varuna, Philp—Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

1727 Nizam (s), Barlow—Malls, 5th Feb.

FOR DUNKIRK.

523 Hotspur Shaw—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR GENOA.

1363 Batavia (s), Crocco—Rubattino & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1172 Travancore (s), Barratt—P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1494 Corn. Coombes—Farnham & Co.
1414 Frank Pendleton. Nichols.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COCHIN.

1380 Sachem, Crowell—Farnham & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1136 Romania Jack—Fainlay Muir & Co.
948 Zimi, Jenkins—Wallace & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

101 Mahi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.

FOR RICE PORTS.

751 Edmund Phiney, Small.
1379 George F. Mansell—Humphrey.
1133 King Richard (s), Nelson—J Sorabjee.

FOR MAURITIUS.

563 Bahamany, Milne.

NOT FIXED.

1305 Adriana, Sinclair.
661 Batavia, Brow
1185 City of Dunedin, Kilgan—W. Nicol & Co.
1088 Coronet (s), Caines—James Mackintosh.
1613 County of Peebles, Fryers.
1217 Delaware, Doce—Wallace & Co.
594 Dawa Gungadhur, Carbines—Ed. Bates & Co.
1440 Hereford, McCarthy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
885 Lady Frances (s), Dew.
1380 Parsee, Nelson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1739 Prince Regent, Graham.
1543 Raphael, Sherman—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1191 Robert Kerr, Fleming—Killick, Nixon & Co.
699 Silas Curtis, Ougden.
1499 Thomas, Hilyard—Campbell.
1371 Z. Ring, Moran—Killick, Nixon & Co.

COUNTRY TRADER.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere, Guthrie.
Thetis (s), Ward.
Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flagship.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·929
Temperature of the Air	75·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·4
Dew Point	68·0
Relative humidity of Air	·772
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	81·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	70·5
General Direction of wind	NNE, E, NE, ENE, E, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	180

HIGH COURT.—23RD JANUARY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT KNIGHT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

251-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Abdool bin Balloo & Co vs Bai Sarifabebee—M H Khan.

LONG CAUSES.

388-76—Janardhun and Ghanshubhoo—Meghjee Doosa vs Motichund Lewchund and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
236-76—Shamrao P—Anandrao Bhaskerjee and another vs Ramchundra Wassoodewjee and others.
373-76—Mr Macfarlane—Purshotumdass Hurjeevundass vs Jeevandass Lakmidass and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
453-76—Lynch and Tobin—Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karrani vs Hormusjee Bhicajee and others—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Together.
397-76—Shapoorjee Thacurdass—Hormusjee Bhicajee K vs Jerbai and another—Lynch and Tobin—Together.
41-76—Lynch and Tobin—Cowerbai widow and others vs Thackurdas Jairam Harry—Prescot and Winter.
2 40-73—Ardaseer Hormusjee—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Goculdass Lilladhur and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Prescot and Winter.
670-75—Pinnington, Hore and Langley—Shamjee Pursar vs Pudumsey Nackumsey and others—Prescot and Winter.
248-76—Fletcher and Smith—Shamjee Ramchandjee vs Yoza Nageshunker Gowrishunker—Crawford and Boevy.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

318-76—Mr. Macfarlane—Bunday Alli Merally vs Khulucklina Khulfanbhoy—Heern and Cleveland.
204-75—Mr. Macfarlane—Mahomed Nemchund and others vs Bai Vijkore—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
415-76—Rogers and Crawford—Vrindabai vs Vullubbhuram Hemchund—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass.
408-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Narayen Gungajee vs Ardaseer Merwanjee—A Frazer.
413-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.
414-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.
419-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.
422-76—Prescot and Winter—Byramjee Shapoorjee vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.
421-76—Prescot and Winter—John Tobeitz Bell and another vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.
427-76—Prescot and Winter—Muncherjee Bomanjee P vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.
434-76—Prescot and Winter—Jehangeer Rustomjee vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSE.

632-76—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Hurgovun Chuttoo vs Mancore Yow widow—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

268 75—K. Morojee—Manekhall Atmaram vs Godavaribace widow—Prescot and Winter—Parl heard.
249-76—In person—Scorjee Damjee vs Malei Assoo and others.
350-76—Shamjee & T—Scwjee Ramjee vs Vissonjee Cursonjee.
256-75—Mr Macfarlane—Manekhall Atmaram vs Dwarkadass Dayabhoy—P Kawasjee.

For further direction on Special Commissioner's report.

47-74—Fletcher and Smith—Murcherjee Cowasjee Davur and another vs Mithabai Tyabjee and Sayani—Fletcher and Smith and Hearn and Cleveland.
659-74—Shamrao P.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others vs Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter.

(Before the Honourable MR. (JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

761-73—In person—Kessondass Shamjee vs Bhut Kessowjee Mahadew.
535-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald vs Abdoolally Kurreembhoy and another.
589-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald vs Kekabhoy Tyabjee.
694-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mooljee Hunsraj vs Hajee Adam Ismail—M. H. Khan.

LONG CAUSES.

208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantram vs Sadashow Sukharam and another—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.
190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Eliao Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—J and G and Skipsey.
375-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs H N Hughes and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

228-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewbux Dhunsoodass vs Hanootmull Motichund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 19.

Welch, Lieut, Madras 9th Regt, on duty, from Delhi.
Mancen, Major, Bombay R E, on Mail Cart, from Ahmednuggur.
Rewes, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Delhi.

JANUARY 20.

Jones, Col. Bombay R E, on duty, from Poona.
Anderson, Surg, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on duty, from Delhi.

JANUARY 21.

Gillespie, Major, Bombay D A A G of Musketry, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Constant, Surg, Bombay Vety Dept, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Burnett, Lieut, Bengal 31st Light Infantry, to appear before a Medl Board, from Peshawur.

JANUARY 22.

Cartwright, Sub Inspector, Bombay Army Educl Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 21.

Menzies, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Comraotee.

Prinsep, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Cartwright, Sub Inspector, Bombay A E Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Gillespie, Major, Bombay D A A G of Musketry, on duty, to Aden.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, January 20.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

MR J A Marzel, Asst Mag and Colr, Aligarh, furlough to Europe for one year, with effect from the 1st March 1877, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

MR D T Roberts, Offg Joint Mag, Budaun, furlough to Europe for one year and a half, with effect from the 3rd April 1877, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

MAJ R Annesley, Dist Supt of Police, Mainpuri, to officiate as Capt Mag, Jhansi, during the absence on deputation of Capt A G Toker, or until further orders.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj W Moir, who returned from furlough on the 31st of Dec 1876, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment as Civil Surgn, Meerut.

Surgn-Maj A P Tomkins, Supt, Central Prison, Bareilly, to officiate as Civil Surgn, 2nd class, and to be posted to Bareilly.

Surgn-Maj W P Harris, Civil Surgn, 2nd class, from Meerut to Mainpuri.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

H H the Offg Lt Gov has been pleased to make the following appointments and postings :—

Surgn G C Hall, Civil Surgn, 2nd class, Mainpuri, to officiate as Supt, Central Prison, Allahabad.

H H the Offg Lt-Gov has been pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Surgn-Maj G Grant

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

LONDON, 22ND JAN.

The German official newspapers have become irritated on account of the suspicions of the French papers arising from the reported attitude of the German Delegate at the Conference. The French Press in replying affirm absolute neutrality, and that the intentions of France are pacific.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, 22ND JAN.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Patna sailed to-day, homeward bound, to London, via Red Sea ports, Suez, Port Said, Lisbon and Algiers.

SUEZ, 22ND JAN.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Assyria, outward bound to Kurrachee, &c., left here on the afternoon of the 17th.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 20TH JAN.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st inst. arrived at Brindisi on 18th instant.

LONDON, 20TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active and advancing. Surats active and advancing.

Fair Dhollera	5 11-16d.
Exchange on India	1s. 10¼d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£45.
Chartered do do.	£20.
do. Mercantile do.	£29.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£35
Total Coin in the Bank of France ..	£87,000,000
„ Notes in Circulation	£106,800,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88
4½ per cent. do.	88
5½ per cent. do.	92
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅝d.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	106½.
Bar Silver	58½

The sum of £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

LINE REPORTS.—22ND JANUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 22ND JAN., 7 45 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Closing quotations on Monday :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10¼ to 9-32d. per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10 9-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „ ...	1s. 10 9-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „ ...	1s. 10 9-16 to 5d.	„

LATEST FROM THE FRONTIER.

[PUNJAB AND FRONTIER NEWS AGENCY.]

LAHORE, 18TH JAN.

ADVICES just received are of date as late as the 15th instant, from which we learn that the Afreedees within the last twelve days have committed no less than four murderous raids in and around the villages bordering on the mouths of the various streams and smaller passes of the Kohat Pass. Property is either carried off or burnt, houses are set on fire and in a recent case a woman and two children were burnt alive in their own house. In all these raids the Afreedees have escaped unscathed notwithstanding detachments of police guarding most of the Passes.

The Provincial Government have determined, after consultation with the Commissioner of Peshawur, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, to tighten the blockade by locating an armed force in advance of the police posts or detachments with full discretion to act as occasion may require. With this object Brigadier-General Keyes has been called upon by the Government to report exactly what force will be necessary and the regiments which he would suggest should be detailed for duty.

HAZARA NEWS.

The case in which certain Pathans of the 5th Punjab Infantry stood charged with creating a riot and assaulting the Police at the Sudder Bazaar, Abbottabad, on the 25th ultimo, has been decided by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, and we have just received information of the result.

Three Police constables have been convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment as also three Rashas, who have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The Subedar, who attacked the Bazaar with 40 sepoys armed with heavy clubs, and ordered by him to thrash the Deputy Inspector of Police, which they accordingly did, has been acquitted.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Colonel Preston, Military Secretary, Captain MacCall, A.D.C., and Generals Lumsden and Roberts, arrived here (Lahore) yesterday from Ferozepore, and left the same day for Jhelum *en route* for Rawul Pindee, Attock, and Kohat.

PUNJAB.

A public dinner will be given at Lahore on an early day in March to Major General Reynald Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., on his retirement from the Punjab Commission.

The alleged death of the Ameer of Cabul is entirely untrue.

We regret to have to report the death of Major Broadbent, of heart disease, at Umballa, the Station Staff Officer at Mussoorie.

THE Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., acting Municipal Commissioner, has been appointed to act as Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments, vice Mr. F. S. Chapman, proceeded to Europe. Mr. Arthur C. Trevor, of the Bombay Civil Service, and Deputy Commissioner of Customs, will remain in charge of the office of the Municipal Commissioner until further notice, or until another appointment is made.

THE inconvenience and loss caused to the dealers in grain, who have made purchases in the N. W. Provinces and other places, by the delays in transit on the E. I. and the G. I. P. Railways, have, after many protests on their part have been made and many telegrams in vain despatched, led to the adoption of a plan which will greatly facilitate the receipt and despatch of the grain when it reaches Bombay. The grain that has been hitherto despatched from up-country has been consigned to "Bombay" simply, whereas a better arrangement would have been to consign it to the Carnac Bunder sidings. With the object of ensuring this being done in future the Port Trustees have consented to allow Mr. John Ryan, their Traffic Manager, to go with one of the grain merchants of Bom bay to the principal places whence grain is despatched and arrange for having all the grain waggons booked to Carnac Bunder sidings, that being the nearest station to the traders' warehouses in the Ryan Market. These sidings belong to the Port Trustees and if the grain be all brought there the revenues of the Trust would be greatly benefited, and at the same time the traders in grain would gain what they are seeking—a more rapid delivery of their goods than is possible now that the grain waggons are run into Boree Bunder terminus. The *Englishman* of Friday last has a paragraph in reference to the transit of grain on the railways, but erroneously states that Sir P. Wodehouse has deputed Mr. Ryan to make enquiries. The Bombay Government, really, has nothing to do with Mr. Ryan's mission. The grain merchants have made many complaints which the Port Trustees in Bombay are desirous of removing in the manner we have stated.

THE death is reported from Paris of Mdlle. Alida Marchand, formerly a *danseuse* at the Opera. The *Revue et Gazette Musicale* states that she made her first appearance in 1775, and that at the time of her death she was 111 years of age.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE arrived at Cuddapah from Bellary on Friday last and inspected some of the relief works in the town on Saturday morning with the Collector. He was out again in the evening and left by the mail train on Saturday night.

WE learn from the *Madras Times* that the Port Surgeon at Madras refuses to furnish vessels touching at Madras with clean bills of health, and that some intending passengers from Madras, fearing quarantine detention, have been constrained to proceed to Bombay to embark there instead of at Madras.

THE number of persons relieved in the town of Madras by having cooked rice given them, in the week ending 13th January, was 40,380 males, 52,714 females and 56,293 children, or a total of 148,387. There were also, in the same period given by the Police to native donors, 105 bags of rice to 21,350 people, an average of 3,050 daily.

THE 21st Regiment N. I. furnished a guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file with band and colour, under the command of an European officer, which was paraded at Government House, Parell, at 11-45 A. M. yesterday, on the occasion of the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the saluting battery at 12 noon on the occasion.

THE 20th Regiment N. I. furnished a guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file with band and colour, under the command of an European Officer, which was parade at His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's residence at Girgaum Back Road, near the Police Court House, at 3 45 P.M. on the occasion of the return visit of H. E. the Governor to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery at 4 P.M. on the occasion.

THE Khan of Khelat is said to have done some odd things at Delhi, but he did not do what was said of him by a correspondent of a contemporary,—swallow the contents of a bottle of fish sauce. A Punjab paper says :—"The story told by the *Pioneer's* correspondent of his having swallowed all the fish sauce when at dinner with the Viceroy one evening, does not apply to His Highness, but to the Nawab of Dehra Ismail Khan, who did, we believe, perform some gastronomical piscatorial feat of the kind."

THE *Rangoon Daily News* is the title given to a daily paper published at Rangoon for the first time on the 1st of January. In form the *Daily News* is an improvement on its local contemporaries, but the new wine seems to have been put into old bottles; in other words, old type that has evidently done a good deal of duty, perhaps for some departed weekly, has been pressed into the service of the new daily, spoiling its youthful appearance very seriously. In other respects, he *Rangoon Daily News* appears to deserve the upport which, the editor says, is already "beyond our most sanguine expectations."

"IN the 'Domestic Occurrences' recorded today are an entrance and an exit, which are not without a tinge of sorrowful romance," says a Calcutta paper from which we copy the announcements referred to. Our contemporary adds :—Mr. Pearson, the Collector of Customs at Chittagong, was washed out of house and home by the terrible cyclone that has not even yet found a complete historian. He saved what little he could from the wreck but this was stolen by some people, perhaps even then worse off than himself. But he and his family were not to escape thus easily. Cholera was more relentless than the storm. On the 21st of December last, Mr. Pearson fell a victim to the former, and within a week his widow bore an orphan son. Need we observe that he is not the inheritor of riches ?"

Indian Public Opinion publishes the following frontier news :—"The Afreedees are creating commotion in the neighbourhoods of Kohat and great Peshawur. The Thanadar of Mughul Khel reported their frequent incursions to the Deputy Commissioner, and the latter has provided each village with 50 guns to enable the inhabitants to protect themselves against the raiders. It is well-known that the Afreedees, whenever they make an attack on any village, announce openly that their object is to carry away as many Hindoos as possible. The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur has consequently ordered the whole Hindoo population of the villages to withdraw to the town, where they can be better protected. The citizens of Peshawur and Kohat are compelled to keep strict watch over their respective homes day and night, in case they are attacked."

THE *Statesman* frequently charges the Government, Supreme and Provincial, with all sorts of follies and backslidings, which are perhaps felt by those more intimately concerned as being on the whole harmless. Our contemporary says that the Government have published "only a mutilated edition of the report of the Poona Ryots' Commission, suppressing what the Government does not want to have discussed. The wisdom of a policy which shrinks in this way from discussion is as doubtful as its courage." The *Statesman* should have called it the Committee on the Riots in Poona and Ahmednuggur. As to the charge of publishing a "mutilated edition," the report and appendices comprise 7 volumes, 5 of which are treated to strong covers. There is no appearance of any "mutilation" in any one of them. The whole forms a very full and important history of the riots and their causes.

THE *Rangoon Times* says that the story told of information being sold to newspapers is not true as far as Bengal is concerned; but our contemporary admits a serious peccadillo of his own in that direction which makes belief in his assertion of the purity of his contemporaries in Bengal a little doubtful. He says :—"That most important information is surreptitiously obtained from the Government offices is admitted, and we confess candidly to the fact that we paid Rs. 250 per mensem to the most trusted native clerk of Sir John Lawrence in the Foreign Office, and thereby secured intelligence of a very interesting and important character. As to the honesty of such a proceeding we say nothing, simply because the absurd reticence of the Government compelled journalists in Calcutta to obtain early information by the best means at hand, without being too nice as to the nature of the means by which this was done."

THE Proclamation has been the source of numerous curious incidents, which, it seems, are not confined to Delhi. The *Rangoon Gazette* says: —"A novel excitement was caused at Kemendine last week at one of the *poays* given on the assumption of the title of Empress by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. Some mischievous youngsters spread some of the seeds of the *quay-lay-tha* fruit on the boards intended for the audience to sit on. In a very few minutes after the commencement of the play, the audience, old and young, displayed an irresistible tendency to scratch themselves. Some held out longer than others, but the whole crowd even were unable to contain themselves, and left their seats with one accord. It is rumoured that a Burmese pleader wanted to bring up the giver of the *poay* for mischief under the Indian Penal Code; but the better sense of the audience prevailed, and they seemed afterwards all to enjoy themselves better for the novelty which had been provided them."

THE following officers become qualified in the course of the year 1877 for promotion to the rank of Colonel, those in command of regiments being liable to removal under the five years' rule, viz :—Lieutenant-Colonels—F. Close, Royal Artillery, January 17; H. V. Timbrell, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, January 21; J. Jerome, 86th Foot March 6; W. H. R. Simpson, Royal Artillery, March 30; H. Renny, Royal Artillery, April 1; G. E. L. Walker, Royal Engineers, April 12; J. Wilkinson 15th Foot, April 13; T. E. Byrne, Royal Artillery, April 24; J. Mullins, Royal (Madras) Engineers, May 5; W. H. Hawley, 14th Foot, May 8; J. K. Fraser, 1st Life Guards, May 29; M. de la P. Beresford 72nd Foot, June 14; F. E. Cox, Royal Engineers, June 19; H. H. Steward, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and S. B. Farrell, Royal Engineers, June 26; C. W. Barry, Royal Engineers, June 27; H. C. Wilkinson, 16th Lancers, July 3; N. T. Parsons, 103rd Foot, July 24; H. P. Bishop, Royal (Bengal) Artillery; W. T. Brown, Royal (Bengal) Artillery; T. J. Maclachlan, Royal (Bombay) Artillery; L. F. C. Thomas, Royal (Madras) Artillery; G. G. Pearse, Royal (Madras) Artillery; C. H. Cookes, Royal (Bengal) Artillery; J. F. Raper Royal (Bengal) Artillery; A. H. Heath Royal (Bengal) Artillery; J. Fulton, Royal, (Bengal) Artillery; A. A. Bayly, Royal (Bombay) Artillery; J. E. Cordner, Royal (Bengal) Artillery; C. Clarke, Royal (Bombay) Artillery; A. H. Dawson, Royal (Madras) Artillery; J. H. Reid, Royal (Bombay) Artillery; T. M. Harris, Royal (Bombay) Artillery; A. D. Denniss, Royal (Bengal) Artillery; T. C. Crowe, Royal (Bombay) Artillery; E. M. Playfair, Royal (Madras) and E. D'O. Kerrich, Royal (Madras) Artillery, August 1; R. Warren, Royal Engineers; R. H. Stotherd, Royal Engineers; W. H. Noble, Royal Engineers; H. Schaw, Royal Engineers; and G. H. Gordon, Royal Engineers, August 3; C. J. Fowler, Royal Engineers, August 4; F. W. Jebb, 67th Foot, August 21; A. R. Clarke, C. B., Royal Engineers, August 27; C. McC. Mercer, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, September 21; F. R. S. Flood, 82nd Foot; W. L. D. Meares, 20th Foot; G. Carden, 5th Foot; and G. D. Webber, C. B., 2nd West India Regiment, October 5; G. M. Miller, C. B., 79th Foot, October 19; N. W. de Courcey, Royal Marines, October 30; A. B. Gloag, Royal (Madras) Artillery; E. W. Childers, Royal (Madras) Artillery; and T. I. M. Hog, Royal (Madras) Artillery, November 2; and F. C. Trevor, Royal (Madras) Artillery, November 23.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO BE OBSERVED IN CARRYING OUT RELIEF WORKS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 19th January 1877.

Read again the following Government Resolutions and Circular Memorandum :—

Government Resolution No. 266 C. W.—869, Local, of the 21st November 1876.

Circular Memorandum No. 119 F., of the 8th December 1876.

Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116, Local, of the 26th December 1876.

Government Resolution No. 314 C. W.—1118, Local, of the 27th December 1876.

Government Resolution No. 4 C. W.—8, Local, of the 3rd January 1877.

Government Resolution No. 32 C. W.—49, Local, of the 12th January 1877.

RESOLUTION.—It does not appear that, on all instances, sufficiently effective steps have been taken to carry out the principles inculcated in these orders, *i. e.* :—

1st.—That relief shall be given to those only who absolutely need it.

2nd.—That when relief is given, it shall be to the extent only of a bare subsistence.

3rd.—That from relief labourers a full day's work, according to their sex and age, shall be exacted in return for the wages paid to them.

2. As regards the 1st point, Government direct that no person shall be received on any relief work, or shall be, in any way, relieved, who is obviously well-to-do, who has property of any description, or who is known to the District Officers as a holder or sub-holder of land to an extent that would enable him to obtain credit, or indicate him to be the probable possessor of grain, or other agricultural produce; nor one whose appearance is such, when he presents himself, as to indicate that he is not in present need of relief, but has been, or is, subsisting on means of his own. Such a person should be rejected at first, though he may be subsequently admitted, when there is reason to believe that his private means have become exhausted.

3. On the 2nd point, the rates of wages given under existing orders have been proved by experience to be sufficient for the maintenance in health of persons performing a full day's work, according to their sex and age, *i. e.*, for labourers employed by the Public Works Department on large public works, and it is, therefore, believed, and may be assumed, that the rates are in excess of a bare subsistence for those who do little or no work, and who, from any cause, cannot, or will not, exert their physical powers.

4. It is understood that on works under Civil Agency which have been provided, and which must continue to be provided, for the employment of some classes of the people, labourers will not, and cannot, be made to work properly. Government are, therefore, pleased to direct that on these works the relief wages shall be immediately reduced, and shall be fixed as follows :—

A man shall be paid at the rate of ½ an anna *plus* the value of ½ a seer, of 80 tolas, or 1 lb. of grain.

A woman shall be paid at the rate of ¼ of an anna *plus* the value of ½ a seer, of 80 tolas, or 1 lb. of grain; and

A boy or girl, employed on the works, shall be paid at the rate of the value of ¼ of a seer, of 80 tolas, of grain; or, at the option of the Directing Officer, at the rate of ¼ of an anna *plus* the value of ¼ seer, of 80 tolas, or ½ a lb. of grain.

5. This reduction is not to affect the orders already passed, authorising officers in charge of works to dimiss from their works the incorrigibly idle, and the disobedient, who can work for their subsistence but will not do so.

6. As regards the 3rd point, tasks must be enforced. On works under the Public Works Department, the task should be fixed at not less than 25 per cent. below the task that would be required from a labourer on soil waged on ordinary times (see Circular No. 119 F., of the 8th ultimo). On works under the Collectors, from labourers under class 2, as defined in Government Resolution No. 266 C. W.—869, Local, of the 21st November, the tasks to be exacted should not be less than 50 per cent. below those of ordinary times.

7. As regards para. 4 of Government Resolution No 312 C. W.—1116, Local, of the 26th December, care must be taken that no children are relieved in the manner therein ordered, except those whose parents have been admitted to relief works under the conditions laid down in these orders.

8. A classified list of all people receiving relief should be framed and kept by officers in charge of relief works, showing—

1st—The number of persons belonging to the taluka in which the work is situated.

2nd.—The number of persons belonging to the Collectorate in which the work is situated.

3rd.—The number of persons who come from the Collectorates or districts, distinguishing those who belong to Foreign States.

4th.—The number of persons belonging to the manufacturing classes, artizans or mechanics, or who are dwellers in towns.

5th.—The number of persons who are holders, or subholders of land.

6th.—The number of persons belonging to the labouring classes.

9. Nothing in these orders is to be held to affect the proceedings of civil officers in regard to charitable relief.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government,

RAINFALL AND VEGETATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When writing on rainfall and vegetation in the *Gazette* of Saturday week last, you made several assertions which are so erroneous that they render your article an instrument for misleading instead of instructing the public. That it has had the former effect the letter from our old friend and teacher "M. W." is a sufficient proof. From him at least I expected something better. With your permission I will make an attempt to enlighten him and others on a very important subject. It is one of special importance just now, and a subject, too, about which at any time an astonishing amount of ignorance prevails.

That trees and rain react on one another is true enough under certain circumstances, but you go on to say that "it is not the presence of vegetation which attracts rain, but the existence of the moisture of which that vegetation is an evidence. Moisture produced by any other means would equally result in increasing the fall of rain." Now, if all this were true, how comes it that, in the Nile Valley, where irrigation is brought to great perfection, no rain ever falls; the same observation will apply to parts of Sind, Arabia, and Peru. If Persia was once a "garden of the earth," it was so through irrigation and not by local rainfall. Does more rain fall over the sea or over lakes than over the neighbouring land? Is not the upper half of the Red Sea included in a rainless region? The truth is that water alone on the surface of the earth has no appreciable effect either in producing or increasing rainfall over the area on which it lies. I cannot see how irrigation will alter the amount of rainfall in the same district except indirectly by the production of forests.

You tell us that trees absorb and attract the moisture in the atmosphere. They do nothing of the kind. It has been repeatedly proved by the most careful and trustworthy experiments that plants have no power of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere, either in the form of the gaseous state. But they do possess the power of exhaling into the atmosphere, through their leaves, incredible quantities of aqueous vapour. They act by drawing up water from the soil by means of their roots while all their superfluous moisture is delivered into the air from the leaves. Plants obtain their supplies entirely through the roots. By placing a bell-glass over a growing plant any one can prove for himself that in a short time it will give off a large quantity of moisture. The amount of fluid thus exhaled by the leaves and young green parts of a plant has been the subject of numerous experiments. One or two examples will be enough to give an idea of it. A cabbage plant with a surface of 2,736 square inches was found to exhale nineteen ounces of fluid in a day, while a maize plant during its short life of less than four months was estimated by careful measurement to have given off thirty-six times its weight of water. Imagine, then, what an enormous quantity of watery vapour will be exhaled, on a warm dry day, from an extensive forest in full leaf. The amount of evaporation is influenced by many circumstances, the more important of which are the degree of light, the state of the atmosphere as regards its temperature and the quantity of moisture it holds; the kind of plant, the temperature and chemical composition of the soil, and the age and texure of the leaf have also to be taken into account.

One effect of this abundant evaporation is to lower the temperature of the air which is in contact with the leaves, and another is to increase its humidity. Suppose, then, a large area of forest to have its temperature thus lowered beneath that of the surrounding district, we can easily understand the effect it ought to produce on *warmer* moisture laden winds when they blow over it—it will act like a range of low hills situated across the direction from which they come and will tend to condense their vapour into rain. Proof is, however, still required that the forest of a plain affects the amount of rainfall. In Lower Egypt it is stated that since Mahomed Ali formed his great plantations of fruit and other trees the rainfall, formerly very scanty, has increased; but the truth of this statement has often been disputed, and by intelligent Europeans whose residence in the country began before the plantations were made. Since forests present evaporation from the earth and by their own evaporation act as refrigerators and moisteners of the atmosphere, it would be an interesting question to determine whether Mahomed Ali's plantations have had any effect towards rendering the climate of Lower Egypt either moister or cooler. But there is no reasonable doubt that hills clothed with forest cause a greater precipitation from a rain-bringing wind than they would if they were bare. I suppose it is hardly necessary to tell you that a range of hills in the way of warm, moist wind causes precipitation of rain by the cooling influence of increased elevation From what I have just said about vegetation it is easy to see that this cooling influence will be augmented by the hills being covered with forest. You will now understand that were your statement—that trees absorb moisture from the air—the correct one, it would be fatal to the theory that forests are rain-producers.

But let rainfall be increased or not by vegetation, this will appear a matter of very minor importance when the other influences of forest are considered. In the first place, trees by means of their roots bind the soil and prevent it from being washed away, their branches and shade also protect, and besides, retard the evaporation from it; obstacles are opposed to the rapid flow of the rain water from the surface, and time is thus allowed for it to sink into the earth. One of the most important uses of forest, then, is to cause retention of the water in the soil and in this way a perennial source for springs and rivers is produced and the flow of water is equalized and regulated.

When the woods of a country are destroyed the rain water is no longer retained in the soil; instead of being absorbed and stored up as a supply of moisture for feeding springs and rivers, it flows rapidly off the surface, carrying the soil with it, and causing at the same time sudden floods and torrents—the flow of springs and rivers and the humidity of the soil are diminished, and with them the lesser vegetation, and in the hot season the earth receives an undue supply of heat from direct exposure to the sun. Numerous well-known examples of these results of forest destruction are recorded: the principal cases have occurred in France, Italy, and the United States. So enormous was the devastation from this cause in the two former countries that of late years steps have been taken to lessen it by replanting the denuded districts, and with the most satisfactory results.

Let us now apply our facts to the Deccan and see whether it is not possible to assign a cause for its comparative aridity, and finish by suggesting a remedy for the evil. Any reasonable person will, I think, maintain with me that the yearly rainfall, were it properly economised, is quite sufficient to render this district many times more productive than it is at present. Owing to the absence of trees, the rain water flows rapidly off the surface instead of being retained in the soil. Are we not all familiar with the muddy floods in the Deccan rivers while the monsoon lasts, and with their almost dry beds during the rest of the year, or with the dry nullas which demonstrate so well the devastating action of torrents? The water which, under proper management, should be retained in the earth to form a perennial source for the rivers, is under present circumstances carried off in a few months to the Bay of Bengal, and it must be also remembered that it carries with it to the same place a considerable quantity of Deccan soil. The remedy for this state of things would in the first instance be, as you suggest, artificial storage of water and irrigation; trees should next be planted everywhere that is practicable, more especially along rivers and water courses and on the hill sides. In the course of time, provided the plantations were preserved from the depredations of man and browsing animals, the country would become comparatively well wooded, and with this change in its aspect the soil would become moister and cooler, the rivers would contain less water during the monsoon and more in the dry season, the soil would no longer be washed away by torrents, and, last not least, the climate would be rendered moister and more equable.

Near the end of your article you make the odd remark that "the smallest amount of rain has fallen in the parts where there is least water, as may be seen from the maps." Do you wish us to understand by this that, because there is little or no water in the soil, that therefore no rain falls? I should put it the other way and say that, in the majority of instances, there is little or no water in the soil because no rain falls on it. Surely this ought to be self-evident to every observer. But as regards the fact involved your observation is not always true. I think I could point out on the maps more than one place, denuded of vegetation, where a great deal of rain falls and yet the soil is dry and barren, and I could equally well indicate other places where the ground is highly irrigated and yet no rain falls. In considering the influence supposed to be exercised by forests on the rainfall of a country and the effects which their proposed extension might be thought to involve, the most important point to be kept in view is the direction and character of the prevailing winds and the physical aspects of the countries over which they may have already passed. Most of the rainless regions of the earth are so, not because their soil is dry and vegetation absent, but because the winds which blow over them are, from various causes, almost entirely devoid of moisture. Forest, or no forest, water or no water, hills or no hills, how can you expect rain to fall if the prevailing winds are dry? When there is vegetation or water you may have local mists or fogs when the temperature falls, but these are not rain. It is perfectly conceivable, however, that a dry wind passing over an irrigated country would become charged with moisture but which would only be precipitated at a distance from where it was taken up.

We have in India, at least, two districts whose rainfall would probably be increased, indirectly through vegetation but directly by the resulting vegetation—I mean the Deccan and Rajpootana. Over both countries a warm moist wind blows at certain seasons of the year, and could their temperature be lowered by means of vegetation there can be little doubt that much more rain might be wrung for their benefit from the south-west wind: as matters stand now the greater part of its moisture, left after it has paid toll to the Ghauts and the Kattiwar hills, is reserved for the elevated forest districts of Central India and for the Himalayas.

I have already expressed my belief that the amount of ignorance which prevails on an important practical subject like this, involving as it does the question whether there shall be abundance or famine, life or death, is something astonishing. Were this the proper place, I might go on to inquire how much has been accomplished by our educational army towards the abatement of this ignorance on the part of those at least who are most concerned; whether any useful or practical scientific instruction is being imparted in our Art Colleges or in the numerous schools which are scattered over the country; in fact, whether any effort at all is being made to battle with this ignorance of natural phenomena and thus show the people that it is within their power to cope, by means of the applications of science, with certain evils of which the present famine is an example. If this calamity should cause more attention to be directed to the means by which the face of the country can be permanently changed for the better, it need not be looked upon as having been altogether an unmixed evil.

I have written at greater length than I intended, but the magnitude and importance of the subject and my desire to give the public a few correct ideas about it must be my excuse. It is possible, too, that my observations may appear disconnected or incomplete, but the subject is so large that it is not easy to treat it satisfactorily in a communication like the present one.

Yours, &c.,
W. GRAY.
Bombay, 21st Jan.

WATER! WATER!!—ON THE BRAIN (?)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "M. W.," whose letter appears in the columns of your paper of the 17th, having settled the silver question to his own satisfaction, has now turned his fertile pen to advocate the utilization of water and the degradation of iron—and if he had any real practical suggestions to make on the subject of water his letters might be useful, but he writes in that offhand general sort of way so peculiar to himself that his letters convey no definite ideas on the subject. Does he suppose those engineers (who seem to be his *bete noir*) and others are not as fully well acquainted with the importance of irrigation in a country like India as he is? He imagines that engineers, as a rule, prefer grand and gigantic railway schemes to useful works of irrigation, whereas the truth is, as every engineer of experience knows that canals, whether of irrigation or navigation, are much more difficult than railways. Engineers know perfectly well that, barring a few large viaducts or tunnels, a railway is a very simple work indeed, the materials for their construction are readily obtainable in any quantity, and the final results can also as easily be counted upon. But, for canals or other irrigation works, a perennial supply of water must first be sought for, and then the laying out of the works to produce the best possible results is a matter requiring the greatest possible care and skill and the most minute calculations; and very few engineers have been trained to carry out such undertakings. Whereas engineers have been trained to lay down railways by hundreds, the reason why being that they have been more in demand and are less difficult, and capitalists and Governments have found them more certain in results. I am old enough to remember some of the engineers who had been engaged on canal works, before railways came into vogue, and they used to look down with a sort of contempt upon railway engineers when they sprung up to the front, and now matters are slightly reversed, but not amongst skilled members of the craft who know very well how difficult canals works, especially irrigation Canal, are. To show how difficult canals are to lay out, and how uncertain and unsatisfactory the results frequently are, not a few of those already executed might be instanced and "M. W." will also recollect the Taptee Canal which took several skilled engineers many years to mature and which finally collapsed—the first estimates showing a return of 24 per cent. and the revised estimates only 2½ per cent. on a capital of some 40 or 50 lacs. What "M. W." should do if he wishes to do any good, instead of sneering at engineers in his own grim way, would be to go into the subject in a practical manner as the old projectors used to do—I mean projectors like Brindley, Telford, Chapman, Andrew, Stephenson and Lessops—and after careful enquiry mature some definite project or projects at his own expense as they did, and then to get capitalists to take them up. He had better confine his first attempts to something reasonable, moderate and feasible, and not run wild like Sir Arthur Cotton, or that other wonderful gentleman, Mr. John Taylor, some time Resident in Hyderabad, who had amongst other canal schemes one for connecting that city with Pekin!

To sit down and write rambling letters, with the sensational heading of "Water! Water!" the value of which every body most thoroughly understands and appreciates, reminds me of an old couplet which ran thus :—

"To expostulate why day is day, night night, and time is time,
Were nothing but to waste night, day, and time."

—I am, &c.
WILLIAM SOWERBY, C.E., F.G.S.
Jan. 19.

WANTED, A BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you not help me in trying to persuade the authorities, who hold sway over our N. I. Band, to allow sweet music to be discoursed at the stand on a Saturday evening? The Bombay ladies swells, and others are always grateful for amusement of this description as may be seen from the manner in which the promenade is crowded, and the exertion of playing once a week will not surely incapacitate our brave bandsmen for facing the Russians—Yours, &c.
FANNY.
Bombay, 22nd Jan.

THE BAR IN THE SAILORS' HOME.

Letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Committee to Brigadier General Gell.

Royal Alfred Sailors' Home,
Bombay, 19th January 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour by direction of the Committee of the Sailors' Home to inform you that the letter you considered necessary to address some days ago to the *Gazette*, headed "The Bar at the Sailors' Home," was laid before a meeting of the members last evening, when it was resolved "That General Gell be invited to be present at the next Committee meeting to be held within a week of this date on any day most convenient to him, when the subject of the letter in question will be brought forward for discussion." I am desired to add that the Committee will esteem it a favour your acceding to this request and naming as early a date as possible for the proposed meeting so as not to interfere with the annual general meeting of the Society it is intended to hold on Friday, the 26th inst.—I have, &c.

JAMES BREBNER, Hony. Secy.
(True Copy.)
J. S. GELL, B. G.

To the Honorary Secretary, Sailors' Home Committee.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Jan. 19, 1877.

In it you convey to me an invitation from the Committee of the Sailors' Home to be present at a discussion on a letter which, as you say, I considered it necessary to write to the *Gazette* with reference to the bar at the Sailors' Home.

As I understand this invitation, it declares that the Committee decline to accept mine to discuss this matter in public.

I have chosen the arena of the public press by my *letter to the Gazette*, which I did not put forth *anonymously* or under the *quasi* responsibility of a corporate body whose names do not appear, but signed it with my own name.

The Sailors' Home Committee would have me transfer the arena, with the public for an audience, to their Committee room.

This I decline to do.

It is within your knowledge that I have already twice addressed the Sailors' Home Committee on the subject under notice, and to my second letter I not only received no reply, but not even the courtesy of an acknowledgment.

When the facts related in my letter to the *Gazette* came to my notice, they came as a confirmation of many previously existing sheams of information on this subject—information, too, from quarters which I must deem entirely disinterested.

These facts, with collateral circumstances, combined with what my experience has taught me, must be the inevitable result of an issue of spirits! as admitted in their reports by the Sailors' Home Committee. These facts, I say, impressed me with the conviction that they were substantially correct.

Being thoroughly impressed with a belief in the inability of the working majority of the Committee to see the institution of a free bar in its true bearing as affecting most materially the well-being of the seamen of this port, I adopted the course of laying the facts before the public.

I have subsequently heard from various quarters denials, asseverations, and aspersions regarding them. I have also made other enquiries and my belief in the verity of what I have related remains unshaken.

I make no apology for inserting this and your letter in the papers, considering them as part of a matter which has already been submitted to the bar of public opinion.

But in doing so I would ask the public to bear in mind that I have even the sailors themselves arrayed against me, (they have been signing a round robbin, I am told, asking for a continuance of the present bar system,) and therefore there will be no difficulty in stringing together a number of opposing facts or damaging statements, which it would be difficult to controvert; *if* the inexorable logic of experience did not comprise all that I have previously written, as I shall hereafter, if necessary, be prepared to show.

Whether I succeed or fail in carrying public opinion with me, I have at least the consciousness that I am advocating the right side, and while regretting my own weakness and unfitness, can confidentially appeal to Him with Whom is strength and wisdom that he will guide the issue, for it is His cause.—I remain, &c.

J. S. GELL, Brigadier-General.
Bombay, 20th Jan.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritiv and Sustaining Power, One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Chall lenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills Brick Lane London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SECUNDERABAD, 18TH JAN.

ABOUT 9 P.M. on Sunday last we had a heavy shower of rain which lasted for nearly two hours accompanied by loud thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. Both in Secunderabad and in the districts close by there is a great scarcity of water, a large number of fields being left uncultivated. I doubt not, therefore, a heavy fall of rain would at this time be very acceptable.

The Resident is at present in the Berars on a tour of inspection. He is expected to return on the 26th instant. Rumours are still rife as to the probability of his leaving Hyderabad to take charge of the frontiers.

The American Methodists here have been very active of late, and are getting a firm footing both in Secunderabad and in Chudderghaut, especially at the latter place, where they have raised a handsome church by means of private subscriptions. Bishop Andrews, at present at Bombay, and who has come to India to inspect the Methodist Episcopal churches, is expected here on the 27th instant, and will consecrate the new church.

Major Mayne, the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, will, in about a couple of months, leave for England on a year's furlough. His courteous demeanour, both to natives and Europeans, has made him very popular here, and I have no doubt he will be greatly missed by the people, especially if, as is proposed, an inexperienced officer from one of the regiments in the station is appointed to act for him during his absence. Major Mayne has had an arduous task before him in bringing up the arrears of work left by his predecessor, who was in the habit of postponing cases *sine die*,

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF BOMBAY.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

From Surgeon T. S. Weir, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, to the Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—Before the second quarter had set in, the wave of pestilence which swept over the city in the beginning of the year had partially subsided. Already in the middle of March the tide of disease and death had begun to ebb, and the public health, so long in danger and so gravely imperilled, to revive. Small-pox, which had reached its highest fatality in the second week of March, began to decline and continued falling, so that the death, which amounted to 654 in April, but numbered 92 in June, and the annual rate of mortality, which had risen to 43 per 1,000 in the first week of April, declined to 23 per 1,000 in the last week of June.

Exclusive of still-born, 5,257 deaths were registered in the second quarter of this year, against 6,373 in the first three months of the year, and a mean for the second quarter of the previous five years of 4,323. The mortality was equal to an annual death-rate of 32·63 per 1,000 of population. The deaths registered included 2,692 of males and 2,565 females.

Of those who died, 3,426 were born in Bombay and 2,079 elsewhere, and in 30 instances the place of birth was unknown.

4,024 of the dead were buried, 1,219 burnt, and 292 sent to the Towers of Silence.

Although the deaths from fevers exceeded the number in the corresponding quarter of 1875 by 140, they were less than the mean of the previous five years by 70, and they were also 70 less than the number registered in the first quarter. In all, 1,446 deaths were registered: of these, 20 were referred to enteric fever, 26 to simple continued fever, 28 to ague, and 1,372 to remittent fever. The fatality of the class of diseases included under the head of fevers did not so largely sympathize with the epidemic influences prevalent, as was at first anticipated.

Cholera usually begins to revive in the second quarter, and we may therefore be prepared to find the mortality from it increase as the year passes on. 19 deaths were due to cholera—16 more than in the first quarter, but 48 less than the mean of the previous five years, and fewer by 210 than the number recorded in the second quarter of 1875.

371 deaths—38 more than the mean of the previous five years, but 43 less than in the first quarter of this year, and 37 less than in the second quarter of 1875—were registered from diseases of the respiratory system. Under this head are included 193 deaths from bronchitis and 159 from pneumonia.

669 deaths—29 less than in the first quarter, and 233 more than the mean of the previous five years—were referred to phthisis.

The deaths from diseases of the digestive system were in excess of the average of the past five years by 235, and of the first quarter of the year by 4 and of the corresponding quarter of 1875 by 3.

712 deaths were referred to diseases of the digestive system, under which are included 179 from diarrhœa and 285 from dysentery. The deaths from diarrhœa were 23 less than in the first quarter, and 23 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1875, but 25 more than the mean of the previous five years. The deaths from dysentery, while 32 less than in the first quarter, and fewer by 78 than in the second quarter of 1875, were above the average of the previous five years by 62; so that the mortality from these two important diseases, while less than in the first quarter of this year, and in the second quarter of 1875, was still higher than the mean of the second quarter of the previous five years.

Only 13 deaths were registered from measles. In the second quarter of 1875, 457 were recorded.

To diseases of the urinary system 11 were referred, against an average for the previous five years of 12.

From affections of the generative system 53 deaths were registered.

Diseases of the circulatory system carried off 27 people, the average for the past five years being 23.

From disease of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue 5 deaths were registered.

To affections of the cutaneous system 10 were referred.

5 deaths were due to leprosy.

Under the head of dropsy 45 were registered.

To nervous diseases 463 were referred, against 396 in the first quarter, and a mean for the previous five years of 450.

To old age and debility 202 deaths were ascribed.

Only 3 deaths of children prematurely born were registered.

To accidents of various kinds 67 deaths were due.

Poisoning accounted for 16 deaths, 9 of which were suicidal and 7 accidental. One death was due to snake bite.

1 case of suicide by cutting the throat, two by hanging, and 1 case of strangulation by law were recorded, 6 through drowning 12 lives were lost, 5 by accident and 6 by intent. In one instance it was not ascertained whether death was accidental or suicidal.

More than half the deaths registered this quarter were of children under 5 years of age; the deaths of 2,776 children under 5 years of age were registered, and 902 of these little victims succumbed to small-pox. The most fatal period was within the first year of life, and to the ordinary causes so destructive of childhood appeared further the blighting influence of a pestilence. In this table is shown the number of deaths from all causes, and from small-pox, of children under 5 years of age, and it will be seen that to small-pox 32·49 per cent. of the deaths were due:—

	All Causes.	Small-pox.
Under 1 year	1,723	491
„ 2 years	587	213
„ 3 „	244	103
„ 4 „	145	64
„ 5 „	77	31

The epidemic of small-pox, which was so fatal and created so much alarm in the first quarter of the year, had already begun to subside before the hot season had well set in. The early abatement of the epidemic was singular, and as it afforded a field for much useful speculation, it formed the subject of some remarks in the first quarterly report. The greatest number of deaths was registered in the second week of March, and as many as 320 were recorded in those seven days, but in the next week there was a sensible diminution in the disease, and the deaths fell to 270, and still further fell in the succeeding week to 265. From the beginning of June the mortality steadily declined, and the number of deaths regularly, and at times rapidly, fell. In all, 1,044 deaths were registered against 2,064 in the first quarter; 654 occurred in April, 294 in May, and 92 in June. This mortality by months affords a good indication of the great and rapid declension of the epidemic as the season advanced. I had originally intended to have discussed the features of the epidemic at some length in this report, but, on further consideration, I came to the conclusion that it would be better to reserve what I had to say on so great, and important, and interesting a subject, for the Annual Report, when the epidemic as a whole could be considered.

Dr. Blaney has kindly given me a most interesting and valuable report on the cases treated in the Small-pox Hospital which was erected on the Flats. The paper also treats at some length of the construction and arrangement of Small-pox Hospitals, such as were required in the epidemic which has passed over.

In this table is shown the number of vaccine operations during the quarter; they are, as a matter of course, much smaller than the number recorded in the first quarter, for it could not be expected that the immense number reached in the first three months of the year would still be maintained.

Primary Vaccination.

Months.	Operations. Successful.	Unsuccessful and doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Vaccination. Persons Vaccinated.	Secondary Vaccination.
April	1,286	167	56	1,509	1,414	95
May	804	66	37	907	885	7
June	670	68	22	760	741	19
Total	2,760	281	115	3,176	3,035	121

Re-Vaccination.

Months.	Operations. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.	Vaccination. Persons Vaccinated.	Secondary Vaccination.
April	572	217	133	922	911	11
May	116	74	28	218	218	...
June	68	47	10	125	123	...
Total	756	338	171	1,265	1,254	11

The births of 3,250 children—2,972 living and 278 still-born—were registered, against 3,667 in the 1st quarter of 1876, and 3,559 in the corresponding quarter of 1875, and a mean for the previous 5 years of 2,923. The birth rate was equal to 20·17 per 1,000 of population.

The quarter has been distinguished by a most important sanitary advance. The Municipal Corporation have recognized in a formal manner that dipping-wells are a dangerous source of water-supply, that occasions may arise when it is expedient to close them, and that, when practicable, covered-over cisterns should be substituted for dipping-wells. At a meeting of the Corporation held on the 15th June, it was proposed by Dr. Blaney, and seconded by the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay, "that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 8,330 to defray the cost of filling-in Pydhonee dipping-well, and erecting on its site a cistern with ventilator." This is one of the most important resolutions on an important sanitary question ever come to by the Corporation, and the adoption and carrying to its full length of the principle here laid down will be of the greatest benefit to the public health, and will have the most important sanitary results. Dr. Leith in his report on the sanitary state of the island of Bombay, drew attention to the danger of open dipping-wells, but he only objected to them because the water they held was open to contamination in so many ways, from the atmosphere, and from the dirty vessels plunged in to draw out water. He did not contemplate that sewage could ever percolate into them, or that a time might come when, through the ooze of many days, a dipping-well might be transformed into a cesspool, and the water into aerated sewage. Dr. Hewlett appears to have suspected what we now know to be a fact. In his first quarterly report for 1870, he remarks on Dr. Lyon's analyses of the waters of the dipping-wells—"How is it that in Dr. Lyon's analysis the quantity of the total solid matter from the supply and the dipping-wells differs?" We now know—and it is being what we should know it—that the difference often due, and in fact is generally due, to sewage contamination of the water of the dipping-wells. In my last annual report I gave the results of an examination of the water, of the Pydhonee dipping-well, and it will be remembered that the analysis showed that the water was largely impregnated with organic matter. I wrote to the Municipal Commissioner on the impure condition of the water, and he directed that the well should be emptied. As soon as the well was emptied, percolation was seen to be going on all around the walls; water from outside was slowly oozing in from every point and the explanation of the analytical phenomena was not far to be sought. One sewer not 10 feet off, and three others not twenty feet away, were found, in addition to a drain to carry off the waste-water from the well, and the ground around the well, on being dug up, was seen to be sodden and damp.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servt

T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

THE PROCLAMATION IN RANGOON.

1st *January*.—A charming sight was seen at the Durbar in this station, on the occasion of the reading of the Proclamation announcing the assumption, on the part of the Queen, of the title of Empress of India. An extensive enclosure, covered over with bamboo matting, was constructed for the purpose, and about three thousand of the inhabitants of Rangoon and its neighbourhood, congregated therein to witness the ceremony. The sun's rays, streaming in through the interstices and chinks of the thin roof, lit up with magic effect the brilliant and many coloured silken robes of the Burmese spectators, and more particularly so, the bespangled scarfs, the necklaces, earrings, and floral ornamentation of hair, among the female portion of the assembly. About seven hundred of the *élite* of the latter, ladylike in demeanour and dress, pleasing in looks, and graceful in deportment, occupied a compartment on one side, while opposite to them as many men, dressed in silks of brilliant and diverse colours, were collected. In the centre a space was allotted to the *pooy* performers of both sexes. Before the proceedings commenced, about twenty-five dancing girls entered, all, with the exception of two in front, dressed alike, namely—in pink, and wearing beautiful artificial or natural flowers in their hair, adorned with jewellery, and holding a fan and pocket handkerchief in either hand. A dais at the upper end of the enclosure was erected for the accommodation of the European portion of the spectators, in the centre of which was a raised throne covered with costly silks, &c., and ornamented with precious stones and flowers, valued at twenty thousand rupees. The dais itself was fitted up with great taste, and when the seats were occupied by many officers in full uniform, the *coup d'œil*, dazzling with hues of living and varied colour, was picturesque and fairy-like in the extreme. Colonel Duff, the Commissioner, occupied the seat of honour. The Proclamation was first read by Mr. Man, the Acting Recorder, with the trained emphasis and intonation of an adept of the Forum, and afterwards in Burmese by one of the leading natives present. Colonel Duff next addressed the assembled multitude in Burmese and in sonorous accents, characterized by dignity, impressiveness and fluency, every word that fell from his lips being listened to with marked attention and respect by the entire audience. He afterwards distributed certificates of merit to some of the principal native gentlemen. Then a salvo of 101 guns was fired, during which time the *pooy* girls intoned a hymn of praise to the new Empress, accompanied by movements of the body, and gestures of the hands and arms, executed with considerable precision and grace. Thus was announced, at twelve noon, to the Burmese people at large, that Her Majesty had been pleased to assume a title more consonant with the pageantry and august phraseology of the sun-lit regions of the East, and more in keeping with the tradition of the days when a resplendent lustre radiated around the Peacock throne in the Diwan-i-Khas of the marble palace of Delhi.

In the afternoon, a review of the whole garrison took place under the command of Major General Knox Gor. The Proclamation was read by Colonel Duff, and then the martial programme, as laid down for guidance in India, was scrupulously and successfully carried out with the *eclat* and imposing effect inseparable from military displays. As the troops filed past to quarters the first sun of 1877 was gradually approaching the horizon, and the bright luminary set shortly afterwards in all the gorgeous hues of a tropical sky.—*Madras Mail*.

THE PARSEES OF INDORE AND THEIR EXPRESSIONS OF LOYALTY TO THE EMPRESS.

THE following address of the Parsees of Indore has been forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India:—

Indore, Central India, 1st January 1877.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and Empress of India.

The humble address of the Parsee Community of Indore.

Most respectfully forwarded.—We, the undersigned Parsee inhabitants and British subjects residing in Central India, Malwa, beg on this great occasion of your Majesty's assuming the glorious title of Empress of India, to convey our most heartfelt devotion and loyalty, feeling assured that the nearer alliance which Your Most Gracious Majesty has now bestowed on the people of India, will unite them in a closer bond of confidence and trust.

Though forming a small portion of the Parsees of Western India, and coming as we did into Central India at a time when it may be said that the country was a dreaded jungle, life insecure, civilization and justice yet in embryo, we beg to acknowledge, with gratitude and respect to British Rule and Government, the protection it has afforded to settle and seek the development of commerce and trade, not only to us alone, but to other castes and creeds as well.

Where the Cantonment and bazaars with their two and three storeys of broad streets, well paved roads and thousands occupied in their various callings, of arts and manufactures, now stand, was a wild waste. This speaks for itself. We have had established, for some administrations past, Courts of Justice dealing out to all their equal measure of right judgment, which, whether in the limits of British Rule or as exercised towards the Chiefs and Sirdars of Rajwaries, has obtained for it that great and profound respect which is so well known and acknowledged all over Your Imperial Majesty's dominions and relations in this, the great Asiatic East.

It is but about half a century ago that permanent occupation first found its foundation here, the tablet over the Residency Bridge marks the year 1820. But for the unfortunate Mutiny of 1857, now, happily, almost effaced from memory, there is no doubt that the present happy administration would be on an earlier approach to the advancement that can be now witnessed, all around. We fully appreciate the introduction of the Holkar and State Railways which have penetrated into the highlands of Central India. The Telegraph, which ran through Indore, has now also spread its lightning wings, forming a cobweb of communication, for the easier administration of the Agent to the Governor General as also for the purposes of commerce and trade. These are the manifold and great improvements which all under British rule enjoy with comfort and security, and no subjects of your Illustrious Majesty throughout India feel more conscious and grateful for these lasting and great public benefits than the Parsees.

Little now remains to be said. But we will add that it was some forty years ago two or three of our countrymen first followed in the wake of your Majesty's Government in these parts, and staunch to the protection and care for their services, notwithstanding the troublous times of 1857 which saw two or three fall yet, the blessing remained to have the pleasure and honour of seeing Your Most Gracious Majesty's eldest son paying Central India the compliment of an illustrious visit; as the now enlarged community has the pleasure of addressing the Empress of India, this it does through the agency of Sir Henry Daly, K. C. B., and his Excellency the Viceroy of India.

In conclusion we pray for the blessings of heaven to attend Your Imperial Majesty, as also the Supreme Government which represents Your Majesty over these vast dominions and millions of people.

We beg, humbly and respectfully, to subscribe ourselves, your Majesty's devoted and faithful servants,

Cowasjee Pestonjee, Hormusjee Nowrojee, Hormusjee Manockjee, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Dinshawjee Shapoorjee, Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, Framjee Rustomjee, Muncherjee Manockjee, Hormusjee Nusserwanjee, Cowasjee Sorabjee, Jamasjee Nowrosjee, Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, and Pheerozshaw Pestonjee.

ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS IN THE N. W. P.

ON Friday, about 12 o'clock, or a little earlier perhaps, an informer came to the Bhurtna police station and stated that seven men were hiding in a hamlet about five miles off. The sub-inspector and head constable, with two constables armed with muskets from the tahsil guard, and two constables from the station and five chowkidars started, picking up on the way some 20 or 30 villagers. On nearing the hamlet, and before it could be surrounded, three men ran off, but one of the others, who seems to have been on the look-out, and who, as it afterwards appeared, was Dharmjit, fired his gun at the police party and rushed inside to alarm his friends, who, it is supposed, were asleep. The head constable promptly barred the entrance to the enclosure, and posted the two armed constables along a low wall that might be jumped over. These two constables guarded the only door of the house in which the dacoits were, and a little firing on both sides, without damage to any one, went on until the villagers got on the roof and succeeded in smoking the dacoits out. They made a rush for the low wall, keeping their guns presented, and Parbat was about firing when a constable shot him—a flesh wound through the leg—and Parbat fell. The head constable immediately seized him, and with difficulty prevented the villagers from killing him on the spot. Dharmjit and the third man, the Brahmin, or Bhat from his *janyo*, succeeded in clearing the wall, but the Brahmin was shot through the chest by a constable immediately after and was killed. Dharmjit alone, with a naked sword in his hand, passed everything, but was pursued by a crowd of villagers, who, though retreating whenever Dharmjit dashed at them with his sword, still kept flinging their *lattees* at him, and gradually surrounding him. He ran for threequarters of a mile and nearly reached a small village in which he might possibly have found shelter or been otherwise lost. When about eighty yards from the village a blow from a *lotti* felled him and the only villager armed with a sword, killed him. Parbat, when captured, was armed with a double-barrelled gun, a sword and another firearm that the natives call "carbine," or rather *karabin*. He had tied round his waist a bag of ammunition. Another gun, single-barrelled, a second "carbine," an ammunition bag and two shields were found in the house from which the dacoits rushed. These men had been a terror to the Mainpuri and Etawah districts for some time. They had committed five dacoities, three accompanied with murder.—*Pioneer*.

RAJA HARENDRA KRISHNA, BAHADUR.

(Indian Charivari)

A SON of the well-known Raja Kali Krishna, Bahadur, of Sobha Bazaar, Raja Harendra Krishna was born in September 1329, and was educated at the Hindu College, where he held a senior scholarship. Having then passed a satisfactory examination before the Council of Education, which at that time held the place of the present University, he entered the service of Government as a Deputy Magistrate in March 1851, and has since held various appointments in the Rajshahai, Burdwan, and Presidency Divisions, most of which he has filled to the satisfaction of his superior officers. For some years he has been in charge of the Sub-Division of Sealdah, where his conduct of his duties has been constantly under the public eye, and he has given but little opportunity for fault finding. He fills several honorary appointments in Calcutta and the suburbs, such as a Fellow of the Calcutta University, a visitor of the Ward's Institution, a Municipal Commissioner of both Calcutta and the suburbs, &c. &c., and he has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. His name has been lately prominently brought before the public as the nominee of the Bengal Government for a direct appointment to a high executive position in the Civil Service, and if the principle of such appointments is admitted, we do not know that any better selection could be made, for the Raja is a member of a good family, is respected and esteemed by Europeans and his fellow-countrymen, and has had considerable experience in the discharge of executive duties.

"BUCK."

RUSSIA ON GERMANY AND FRANCE.

(From the "Times" Russian Correspondent)

BERLIN, Dec. 20.

THE *Moscow Gazette* being again vouchsafed Government inspirations, its last two leaders upon the relations of Russia to Germany and France deserve to be noticed. Upon Germany and Prince Bismarck we have these remarks:—

Prince Bismarck seldom favouring us with a speech, it is only natural that his every word should be caught up greedily whenever he does open his mouth. Though not an orator, his utterances in Parliament always produce a deep impression. Plain-spoken, clear, and intelligible, his public addresses have little in them of diplomacy, yet are infinitely more important than the ordinary diplomatic disclosures. His coming forward, December 17, is regarded as an event throughout Europe. . . . Although we do not find a single new fact in all he had to communicate, he gives us a good deal to think about. . . . A statesman discussing a question of world-wide significance cannot be expected to give evidence like a witness in a court of law. We, therefore, find no fault with Prince Bismarck. We are convinced that he has been telling us the truth, and nothing but the truth. But has he told us the whole truth? Like Russia, like the whole civilized world, Germany is anxious to lighten the burden of the Ubri-tians, sighing under an iron yoke, but Germany is aware that Russia has no other object than this. Germany contends that nobody has a right to doubt the integrity of our motives. Yet the problem to be solved, simple as it is, is becoming more and more complicated. For more than a year diplomacy has been at work without producing a tangible result. All the great Powers, separately and conjointly, are intent upon the same thing without getting any nearer completion. The chronic evil assumes an acute character, the most fearful atrocities are being perpetrated before our eyes, the most unequal war is being waged by two diminutive Principalities against overpowering numbers. Yet the Powers, perfectly agreed on principle, are practically quite content to be for ever filling the vessel of the Danaides; yet the great European States, while entirely devoted to the aim they set themselves, are frightened by the vision of a universal war, which only would think the calamity must render impossible. The friendship between Germany and Russia, more especially, we are told, is unchanged. We are delighted to hear it. Still we beg leave to ask why there is any power on earth able to withstand the united forces of Germany and Russia? Suppose these two were to put forward, seriously and deliberately, a common demand, would not the gratification of their wishes be a matter of course? Would not the mere fact of their going hand in hand suffice to put down all selfish resistance? Why, then, have they failed to reach the goal which Prince Bismarck assures us they are aiming at conjointly? Are we not right in saying that the speech of Prince Bismarck suggests these questions but does not answer them. There is something vague and indefinite in the relations between the two allied Empires which is passed over in silence. Prince Bismarck has been telling us the truth, nothing but the truth, but not the whole truth."

These remarks imply more than they say. The questions they ask are easily answered; those they suggest are not so quickly disposed of. If Europe does not recoil before the united strength of Germany and Russia it is simply because the Emperor William has never placed his forces at the disposal of the Czar. All Prince Bismarck was instructed to declare was, that Germany would not prevent Russia going to war; not to Germany intending to support the military operations of Russia by her own regiments no such thing was ever hinted at. These facts being known to everyone, it is evident that the surprised query of the *Moscow Gazette*, how it is that Europe does not give in to Berlin and St. Petersburg, cannot be taken *au serious*. It is different with the remark that the German Chancellor, though speaking the truth, has been careful not to let out the whole truth. Prince Bismarck has expressed himself very vaguely as to what he is going to do in the event of a general *melee*. He distinctly alluded to such a contingency when he spoke of the necessity under which he might be of rescuing Austria should she be mortally wounded; but he observed absolute silence as to how he would perform this friendly act and what he would do before and after it. Having proved that the questions which the *Moscow Gazette* professes to put cannot be seriously meant, we are therefore compelled to conclude that what they are really driving at is to elicit an answer upon Germany's attitude, should Russia get entangled in a war. This, then, is the vague and indefinite element, as the *Moscow Gazette* calls it, in the relations between the Berlin and St. Petersburg Courts. This is the uncertainty which prevents the Eastern Question developing and has no doubt, contributed to keep the Russian sword in the sheath. An Austria rescued by Germany would not be the Slavonic State which the resident allies and travelling correspondents of Russia are endeavouring to make of her. . . . Although we do not find a single new fact in all he had to communicate, he gives us a good deal to think about. . . . A statesman discussing a question of world-wide significance cannot be expected to give evidence like a witness in a court of law. We, therefore, find no fault with Prince Bismarck. We are convinced that he has been telling us the truth, and nothing but the truth. But has he told us the whole truth? Like Russia, like the whole civilized world, Germany is anxious to lighten the burden of the Ubri-tians, sighing under an iron yoke, but Germany is aware that Russia has no other object than this. Germany contends that nobody has a right to doubt the integrity of our motives. Yet the problem to be solved, simple as it is, is becoming more and more complicated. For more than a year diplomacy has been at work without producing a tangible result. All the great Powers, separately and conjointly, are intent upon the same thing without getting any nearer completion. The chronic evil assumes an acute character, the most fearful atrocities are being perpetrated before our eyes, the most unequal war is being waged by two diminutive Principalities against overpowering numbers. Yet the Powers, perfectly agreed on principle, are practically quite content to be for ever filling the vessel of the Danaides; yet the great European States, while entirely devoted to the aim they set themselves, are frightened by the vision of a universal war, which only would think the calamity must render impossible. The friendship between Germany and Russia, more especially, we are told, is unchanged. We are delighted to hear it. Still we beg leave to ask why there is any power on earth able to withstand the united forces of Germany and Russia? Suppose these two were to put forward, seriously and deliberately, a common demand, would not the gratification of their wishes be a matter of course? Would not the mere fact of their going hand in hand suffice to put down all selfish resistance? Why, then, have they failed to reach the goal which Prince Bismarck assures us they are aiming at conjointly? Are we not right in saying that the speech of Prince Bismarck suggests these questions but does not answer them. There is something vague and indefinite in the relations between the two allied Empires which is passed over in silence. Prince Bismarck has been telling us the truth, nothing but the truth, but not the whole truth."

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So far the anti-German article of the *Moscow Gazette*. From the anti-French leader of the same journal I extract what follows:

"With the exception of M. de Girardin's *France* and the *Moniteur Universel*—the Foreign Office organ, which knows how to preserve a calm and temperate tone—the French Press have been defending Turkey since the beginning of the present insurrection. They have been wrongfully attacking those opposed to Turkish practices and brutalities. They have ignored the outrages committed by the Bashi-Bazouks, and, in speaking of Kayah and Turk, have altogether forgotten the principles of 1789. They have desired the rebels to submit to their legitimate Sovereign the Sultan, and called Mr. Gladstone a mutineer for condemning the policy of the English Cabinet. Of course, they have also charged Russia with Pan-Slavonic designs, and di-bed up the myth of Peter the Great's last will and testament. We do not care to repeat all that has been said against us, but we cannot help regretting the melancholy spectacle of a nation blind to what its position demands. What do the French mean by intriguing against Russia, against the Slavonians, and the struggling Christians of the East? What are Paris ans about when pretending to fear Panslavism? When Panslavism is a fiction invented by the Germans, what occasion has a Frenchman to be frightened by it? What reason more particularly have the leaders of public opinion in France for supporting the feeble and annoying agitation? Could France take any active part in the decision of the Oriental question, had her word any weight, these lying animosities might be intelligible. But in her present position, France can have no share in the business, and accordingly nobody cares to know her opinion about it. After the catastrophe which befell their country, French politicians attached Greece, in imitation to Russian sympathy, and even rested their hopes upon Russia's help. However exaggerated their ideas may have been, they have experienced the advantage of Russian support before this. Only a year and a half ago, when a new catastrophe threatened her, France begged Russia's support, and humbly thanked her after she had it. At the present moment the French Press might have cheaply earned for itself Russian friendship and good will. It need only have expressed sympathy in the just and sacred cause of Christians oppressed by Mahomedans, and although this sympathy would have benefited us but little, as, indeed, there is nothing in their enmity to alarm us, yet the Russian sympathies, so necessary to France, would have been fostered by the act. As it is, the French are doing all in their power to make their name odious in the East, and to discourage any Russians inclined to befriend them. It is certainly said that France, being just now unable to take an active part in the unravelling of Eastern difficulties, naturally wishes to put off the decision. But will the caviling of the French Press stay the course of events? Will France ever be competent to adopt an independent policy in any great international question? No! France is an effete country—a country with a past, but no future. No one has anything to hope or to fear from her. Her future is fated to be a headlong course of senseless revolutions and empty bluster."

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS.—From the new issue of the "Catholic Directory" for 1877, published by Messrs. Burns and Oates, of Portman-street and Paternoster-row, we learn some interesting statistics concerning the Roman Catholic Church in this country. The clergy under Cardinal Manning's Archiepiscopal Control are now 1,828, serving 1,076 different public churches, chapels, and missionary stations, showing an increase during the past ten years (since 1867) of 413 under the former head and 62 under the latter. There are now 18 Archbishops and Bishops in England and Wales, against 16 at the former date—namely, a Cardinal Archbishop and 12 Suffragan Bishops, two auxiliary or coadjutor Bishops, and one Archbishop and two Bishops who are retired. In Scotland, during the same period of 10 years the churches and chapels have increased from 193 to 239, and the priests from 193 to 260. In the Archdiocese of Westminister the religious communities of men are 17, just the same as they were in 1867; but during the same period the convents of women have increased from 37 to 40, almost all of whom are engaged either in teaching the poor schools, or in nursing the sick, or in reformatory work. The Roman Catholic peers, including Irish peers and peeresses in their own right, are 30, and in two cases the heirs to their titles are in holy orders. The Roman Catholic baronets are 48, and there are seven Catholic members of Her Majesty's Privy Council. The Roman Catholic members of the House of Commons number 34, all of whom sit for Irish constituencies. Passing to the general summary, which gives a brief account of the Roman Catholic Church in foreign countries, we find that the Sacred College of Cardinals consists at present of 57 members, its full complement being 70—namely, 6 Cardinal Bishops, 44 Cardinal Priests, and 7 Cardinal Deacons. At the head of the Cardinal Bishops stands the name of Constantine Patrizzi (who has died, however, since the sheets were printed off); the senior Cardinal Bishop, therefore, now is Louis Filippo Sorso, Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina, Sub-Dean of the Sacred College, and Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, who was created and proclaimed in 1877. The senior Cardinal Priest is Philippo Carcelly, Archi-hop of Fermo, and "First Priest and Camerlungo of the Holy Roman Church." He was born in 1792, was created in 1833, and proclaimed in the following year. As to the Roman Catholic Episcopate, the "Directory" states that there are seven "Patriarchs" of the "Latin Rite" and five of the "Oriental Rite," and that the total of Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Sees, subject to the Papal Chair, amounts to 882. The total of Roman Catholic Bishops and Archbishops, including those "*in partibus infidelium*" and Vicars Apostolic, appears from the same source of information to be 1,142.—*Times*.

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COLT'S NEW 41-CAL FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER,
Weight 12 ozs.

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